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FOR  
N. LAZARUS.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

\$70  
CORONA  
TYPEWRITER  
FOR TRAVELLING.  
ALEX. BOSE & CO.  
Phone 27.

January 26, 1920. Temperature 60.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 74.

January 26, 1920. Temperature 66.

No. 17,858.

拜禮

號六廿月16年十二月九日一英

HONGKONG MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

日六初月二十未己亥年十二月九日一英

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

**W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,  
HOK UN-KOWLOON.  
Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,  
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.  
HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".  
SOLE AGENTS FOR "EMILY MOTORS".  
TELEPHONES:—Works K.31; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.120;  
Works Supk. K.410.  
TELEGRAMS—"SHYBURN".

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
(The English Garage).  
Agents in South China for:—  
HUDSON, ESSEX, OVERLAND and  
DODGE BROTHERS CARS.  
New Hudson, Overland & Dodge Brothers cars expected shortly  
GARS FOR SALE CARS FOR HIRE.  
Motor Buses for Hire. Terms on application.  
Tel. 482. THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. Tel. 482.

**WATSON'S  
COLD CURE TABLETS**

Cure a Cold in the Shortest  
Possible Time.

An Excellent Remedy For  
Neuralgia and Malaria  
Headache.

This excellent remedy is sent regularly  
from Hongkong to customers in  
England & elsewhere abroad.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

## PIANOS

of Artistic Design  
Charming Tone Quality  
and Superior Workmanship.

THE  
**ROBINSON PIANO**  
CO., LTD.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**PURE Manila ROPE**

STRAND 1" to 15" CABLE LAID 5" to 15" 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
Shewan, Tomen & Co., General Managers

**Dico Bros.**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2252.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE**  
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 838

## TO-DAY'S CABLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The British military mission to Russia reported on January 23 that the retreat on the eastern half of Denikin's front was continuing. The Don army had withdrawn behind the Sal river. Strong forces of the Red army crossed the Don on January 21 but were thrown back, leaving a thousand prisoners. An attempt to cross at Rostov was also repulsed.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### HOW BOLSHEVIKS STAND.

LONDON, January 22nd.—An authoritative weekly summary of the military operations says that, since the opening of the offensive on January 4th, the Bolsheviks have taken their own country to a depth of forty miles and captured 13,000 prisoners. The Bolsheviks still occupy sixty miles of Lettland.

In South Russia, in the respite afforded to Denikin, owing to the swollen condition of the Don and the railways destroyed in the recent retreat, the opposing armies are being regrouped. Nevertheless, Denikin's losses in material greatly affect his future operations.

In Siberia the Bolsheviks' advance has slowed up and they have taken Dutar's Headquarters at Sergiopolis.

The Democrats at Irkutsk are maintaining order with Allied assistance, but Red flags have appeared on some buildings.

The Bolsheviks are endeavouring to form a new Government with the programme of the cessation of civil war and the opposition of the Atamanas and the Japanese.

Admiral Koltschak has informed the Allies High Commissioners that he is remaining at Nijni-Ljubinsk with his Ministers.

A Bolshevik mission arrived at Kabul, and was ceremoniously received. Two emissaries from Constantinople have also arrived.

The British military mission, with Denikin, reviewing the recent operations in South Russia, points out that the present respite will be used by Denikin in raising further reinforcements which should shortly be available to replace casualties suffered during the retreat, and adds that the imminent danger to their country has caused both the Don and the Kuban Cossacks to rally whole-heartedly to Denikin.

The Mission describes the situation as "to all appearances somewhat better," and emphasises that the further course of the operations will probably be in favour of that side, which is making the best use of the respite in reorganising and reforming. This is naturally easier for Denikin, who is nearer his base and resources, than for the Bolsheviks who have gone deep into their enemy's country and are dependent upon captured equipment on partially-destroyed railways. It is added that much depends upon the support afforded to Denikin by the population in the rear. The latest reports seem to show that he still commands their full confidence and loyalty.

LONDON, January 22nd.—

The War Office announces that on the extreme right of the Caucasus Army, a Bolshevik Column, which entered Kislyar, was driven out by a counter-attack on January 21st. On the centre and left fronts of the Caucasus Army, the Russians have been forced back from the line of the Sal astride the Terekht-Eaternodar railway. Further West the Bolsheviks have succeeded in forming small brigades on the left bank at two places. To the west of Bostoy attempts to cross were completely repulsed with heavy losses. The Bolshevik cavalry lost 12 guns, 10 machine-guns and a large number of prisoners. On the Crimean front the Bolsheviks are approaching the Isthmus of Chongor and Perkop.

COTTON GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, January 23rd.—

Colonel Amery, in the course of a statement on the report of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee pointed out that Lord Milner is keeping himself closely informed of the development in cotton-growing.

He recently appointed a Colonial Development Committee for the purpose of studying the problem. Many of the Cotton-Growing Committee's recommendations are already being carried out.

The Committee appointed by Lord Milner to inquire into the position of the Agricultural Departments in the various colonies has, also, made considerable progress.

Amongst the members of this Committee was Sir Henry Birchenough who was Chairman of the Cotton-Growing Committee.

The reports so far received showed that every Governor concerned with a cotton area was eager to extend the crop.

In Uganda, particularly, the present year's crop shows a very marked advance.

Dealing with the report's emphasis on the necessity of trained men, Colonel Amery said that the Colonial Office Committee examined the question most carefully and came to the conclusion that no permanent relief can be found until the post-war students complete their courses.

Consideration is further being given to the establishment of a College of Tropical Agriculture in the West Indies, the results of which will be of the greatest use to the whole Empire.

The development generally is limited by the lack of transport facilities and this is one of the questions on which the Colonial Development Committee is concentrating its attention.

Important experiments are proceeding in Uganda with the locomotive system.

It is noteworthy in connection with Col.

Amery's remarks that the Cotton-Growing Committee's report, while dealing mainly with established cotton areas, alludes to the possibility of development in Queensland and Ceylon, but says that the evidence is insufficient to know whether the recent arrival of the latter will offset the present period of high prices.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

### LIQUOR SEIZED IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Revenue officials have seized liquors valued at over \$3,000,000 which were lying on the piers and in barges and which were too late to be loaded on outgoing steamers before prohibition was enforced.

### AMERICAN SILK MILLS CLOSE.

PATERSON (New Jersey): Jan. 20.—The silk manufacturers here having failed to reach a wage agreement with loombeams and twisters have decided to close the mills. The lock out affects 3,000 employees.

### OPPOSITION TO ANTI-SEDITION BILLS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Mr. Samuel Gompers announces that the Federation of Labour will oppose the Anti-Sedition Bills now pending before the Congress.

### KOWLOON AND HOUSING.

### RUMOUR ABOUT RENTS.

The question of the raising of rents of houses across the water is the subject of no little comment among Kowloon residents.

A representative of the China Mail had an interesting chat with a well-known resident of the peninsula. This gentleman assured him that up to the present he had received no intimations that his rent was going to be raised, although he had heard that such notices had been received by some. He then went on to discuss the problem of housing in Kowloon and expressed the opinion that one of the first things the new Residents' Association should do is to put in a strong petition to the Home Government and secure if possible the support of a member of Parliament, for the release of the property at present occupied by the military authorities fronting on the Nathan Road—to the beauty of which it contributes a series of mismatched mule stables. This area is bounded by Austin Road, Nathan Road and Haiphong Road, the Naval Authorities having a long stretch of land along the sea-shore at their disposal. By reference to the map it will be seen that this piece of land is practically equal in size to that on which stand most of the European residences, which area, roughly speaking, is bounded by Austin Road, Carnavon Road, and Cameron Road. This, it must be remembered, includes the Observatory, the Kowloon British School, St. Andrew's Church and Chater's Bungalow, which account for a considerable amount of the space. The opinion was expressed that the presence of troops at this particular place was unnecessary and the suggestion was made that they should be shifted to the military reservation close by King's Park, which is at present used as a hockey ground, although it would be more satisfactory if they could be moved elsewhere, thus leaving two large pieces of ground available for building sites. It is really hard to imagine what necessity exists for keeping troops in the barracks on Nathan Road when the land is so urgently needed. Another little point worth mentioning is that the officers' messes are not contained in the barracks, but are rented privately.

The gentleman referred to then went on to speak of the suggested reclamation at Cheung Sha Wan and hinted that its benefit would be entirely lost if the land thus gained were allowed to go into the hands of Chinese. What he would like to see would be a line of godowns with wharves for the accommodation of Hongkong's shipping, and then further back well-built and well-laid out settlement of European houses. Some fine sites would undoubtedly be available if the reclamation were carried out.

Reference was next made to the Portuguese settlement at Ho Min Tin and it was mentioned that a road is to be constructed in that neighbourhood for the purpose of opening up ground, which will probably be sold at five cents a foot. The land may at first appear cheap, but it must be remembered that communications with that district are nearly the railway and trams. He understood that pressure was being brought to bear on owners to build at Kai Lung Tong, but he could not understand why many vacant spaces in the middle of Kowloon were allowed to remain idle.

### WORLD'S FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

LONDON, January 21st.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, referred to the world financial situation, and said that the first thing for European nations to do was to set their own houses in order. We could not continue borrowing one from another or from our own people to meet the current Government expenses.

He regretted greatly the cables from America which stated that the policy of the British Government was to borrow vast sums from America for the purpose of lending them to other European nations. That had never been so.

He believed that the National Debt had reached its maximum. Once we turned the corner, which, he thought, will be during the next financial year, it will be our business to consider the funding of the large existing floating debt, thus removing from commercial and financial centres the cloud of anxiety which its present size had created.

Mr. Chamberlain said that there were some favourable signs in the situation.

Trade was very prosperous, and the adverse balance of trade was being rapidly reduced. It did not exceed \$150,000,000 for the past year, and he will be most disappointed if the New Year closed with out this deficit being converted into a balance in our favour of at least \$150,000,000.

He was not a pessimist and was of opinion that in a few years we shall be able to look back to the present trials and difficulties as an historical curiosity.

### NEW CARGO RATES.

LONDON, January 24.—The Shipping Controller has framed new freight rates and currency for cargo owners who are directed to load homeward Government cargoes owing to the increased cost of bunker coal, port delays and increased cost of loading and discharging.

The following rates are all shifting per ton to Britain: From Cuba it will be \$2.50; from Australia 10s.; and from the River Plate 10s. 4d.

The present Government rate for sugar from Cuba is 50s.; for grain from the River Plate 10s. 4d.; and for grain from Australia 10s.

"WALLA WALLA" MOTOR boats are built for your service.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### CORRECT FOOTWEAR



### SHOES

ARE THE FOUNDATION OF GOOD DRESS  
AVOID THE LOSS AND DISAPPOINTMENT  
THAT FOLLOW AN ILL-CHOOSEN STYLE  
AND WEAR THE  
**NETTLETON**  
STOCKED IN ALL THE LATEST MODELS  
GLACE KID, CALF, PATENT LEATHER.  
**J. T. SHAW**  
Specialist in Men's Wear.  
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.

### \$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.

Sale Agents

BREWER & CO.  
23 Queen's Road Central

### TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases; also Comb, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE PHARMACY, 22, Queen's Road Central, Tel. 345.

### J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1863.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

### FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

### NEW RACE HATS.

### FROCKS & COSTUMES.

TEL. 644.

TEL. 644.

### CALBECK'S

MANHATTAN VERMOUTH GIN

COCKTAIL

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

### THE HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

### HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Oriolewood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China.

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong (and South China).

## NOTICES.

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD

WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles,  
Pasta Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Pasta  
Products made in a new well-ventilated and modern style Factory, are  
pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.

Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.

Samples and Price List will be given free of charge on application to  
our Head Office.THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.  
CO., LTD.

 HEAD OFFICE: 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.  
Tel. No. 2230.  
TRADE MARK: BRANCH OFFICE: 430 & 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

## OPERATING—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,  
MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
**Mrs. BLAIR.**

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
A European Baths and Sanitary Fixtures, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout, Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).  
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light, and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".  
J. H. O'KEELEY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banker and Central District. 43-Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietress. Launched most Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

## ALEXANDRA CAFE

TEL. 909. 16, Des Voeux Road Central. Next Hongkong Hotel.

Try our BREAD, made from the very best Flour  
and guaranteed to be the purest Bread in the  
Colony. DON'T FORGET and order early our own  
made PUDDINGS and MINCE PIES.

Christening, Birthday &amp; Wedding Cakes made to order.

Mrs. N. BABBAGE, Manager.

## BLUE BIRD ICE CREAM PARLOUR AND CONFECTIONERS



TANG &amp; UK, DENTISTS

Successors to

the late SHEN TING,

14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON

15, Mottrees Hill Road.

C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.  
Public Auctions.

## INTIMATIONS.

## RACE BOOKS.

THE only Authorised Edition of the  
RACE BOOK is that Published by  
Messrs. NORONHA & CO., WHICH  
IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE  
ACT OF 1911.

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, January 23, 1920.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON  
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the Offices  
of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHESON &  
CO., LTD. on FRIDAY, February 6,  
1920, at NOON, for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Directors  
and the Statement of Accounts for the  
year ending 31st December, 1919.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from TUES-  
DAY, January 27, 1920, to FRIDAY,  
February 6, 1920, BOTH DAYS  
INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 23, 1920.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"BENARTY,"  
From MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON  
& STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or  
from the wharves delivery may be  
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after the  
27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer  
must be presented to the Undersigned  
on or before the 3rd February or  
they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,  
where they will be examined on the  
27th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed  
by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 20, 1920.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"PERSIA MARU,"  
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-  
LULU, JAPAN PORTS and  
MANILA.

The above-named Steamer having  
arrived Thursday, January 22,  
consignees of Cargo are hereby  
notified to present their Bills of Lading  
for counter-signature, and take immediate  
delivery from alongside steamer  
or the Company's Godown, where all  
cargo impeding immediate discharge will  
be landed at consignee's risk.

Storage will be assessed on  
cargo remaining undelivered after  
Thursday, January 23.

All broken, chafed and damaged  
packages will be landed into the Company's  
Godown, where same will be entertained if  
presented later than three weeks after  
arrival of steamer.

No claims will be recognised after  
the Goods have left the steamer or  
Godown and none will be entertained if  
presented later than three weeks after  
arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be  
effected.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, January 23, 1920.

## INTIMATIONS

## JUST RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment  
of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED  
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED  
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK  
and SWEETENED COCOA and  
MILK, sold at very reasonable prices  
owing to the present high rate of  
Exchange, especially for Retailers.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,  
Genl. Agents for Hongkong and South China.  
No. 17 & 44, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.  
Telephone Nos. 1229 & 1230.

## JUST RECEIVED

## POSTAGE STAMP

## ALBUMS

Good assortment  
from

60 cents to \$ 16 each.

GRACA & CO.,  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,  
FIELDER STREET,  
Joseph's Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## ASAHI BEER

THE NEW PHARMACIST,  
THERAPION NO. 1  
THERAPION NO. 2  
THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Chills, No. 2 for Blood  
Diseases, No. 3 for Skin Diseases, Rheumatism,  
Sciatica, Neuralgia, etc. etc. etc.

DR. LECLERCQ'S HOSPITAL, THERAPION.  
PARIS. SOFT STUFF APPLIED TO DISEASED PARTS.

ASAHI BEER

PILSENER BEER  
GERMAN PILSENER  
AUSTRIAN PILSENER

SPECIALY BREWED  
FOR EXPORT

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FOR EXPORT



Hughes & Hough  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions,  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"MILLION" HONGKONG,

-PUBLIC AUCTIONS-

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,  
January 27, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Few Pairs of Binoculars and Prismatic Glasses suitable for the Racing Season.

ALSO  
Two Below Valises, Suit Cases, Kit Bags,

AND  
A Few Lots of Face and Bath Towels and Double Bed Sheets.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, January 21, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,  
January 27, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

comprising—  
Large Chesterfield Sofas & Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc. (tumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dining Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, &c., Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, &c., Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
Piano (good tone) One Enamelled Bath (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, January 21, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned)

WEDNESDAY,  
January 28, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 12, Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.

The  
Valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c., therein contained.

Comprising—  
Hall Stand and Blackwood Chairs, Plush-covered Drawing Room suite, Seamless Axminster Carpet about 12x 14 (practically new), Arm-chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Blackwood Stands, &c., Extension Dining Table and Chairs (Fumed Teakwood), Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Sundry Glass and Crockery Ware, Double and Single Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Table and Washstands, Bathroom, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

Also  
Electricians, Pot Plants, Striking Clock by Falconer, Portable Lavatory. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Terms—Cash.

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Hongkong, January 21, 1920.

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NOTICES.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, VICTORIA BUILDING on THURSDAY, 5th February, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the REPORT OF DIRECTORS together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday 23rd, January to Thursday 5th February, 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.  
General Agents for the KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 21, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from January 27th to February 10, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 14, 1920.

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(JAPANESE)  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
MADE TO ORDER  
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Lamps and Horns

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WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY (Beginner) position as Typist or Stenotypist in any firm. Salary moderate. Apply to Box. No. 1171, c/o "China Mail".

TO LET.

GODOWN, NO. 15 Burrows Street to let from 1st February.

No. 3 Seymour Terrace from middle

February at \$115 per month including taxes.

5 ROOMED furnished Bungalow at the Peak from early March. Apply to Lennox & Davis.

FOR SALE.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHA-MEEN, CANTON, FOR SALE LOT NO. 62—Immediately behind the Russian Consulate, with an area of 12,645 square feet, measuring 90 x 140 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent to Western Exit leading to Coast Boats berths, Sham-sui Railway and Grand Trunk Line to Hankow, now in construction.—Apply to HERBERT DENT & CO.

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RURAL BUILDING LOT.—Containing over 48,000 sq. feet with TWO SIX-ROOMED semi-detached HOUSE, and levelled site upon which two more houses could be built. The houses are easily convertible into one, and are suitable for a Private Hotel or Mess. Apply to LENNOX & DAVIS.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on TUESDAY, 29th January, 1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 29th January 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THE HONGKONG CRYSTAL ESTATE  
LIMITED.  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary to the  
General Manager.

Hongkong, January 18, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDER in the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 29th January 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 18, 1920.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on THURSDAY, 29th January 1920, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 19th to THURSDAY, 29th January 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 18, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, 7th February 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 26th January to 7th February 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
KAN TONG PO,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 18, 1920.

PHOTO SUPPLIES,  
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No. 174, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF STATE LOTTERIES.

[BY J. G. SWIFT MACNEIL]

The ethical question involved in the contemplated issue of Premium Bonds, which must be regarded as a species of State Lottery, has been adequately discussed elsewhere, and will shortly come under the consideration of Parliament. It is, necessarily, beyond the scope of this article. There are, however, many curious incidents connected with the history of State lotteries in this country, a few of which, taken almost at haphazard, it may be of interest to record.

Having regard to the advocacy of the issue of Premium Bonds in unexpected quarters, recollection may be recalled to the fact that during the passage of the Home Rule Bill of 1893 through the House of Commons an amendment was proposed in the Unionist interest precluding the Irish Parliament from "raising moneys for State county, or borough purposes by means of any lottery or undertaking of a similar character." Sir John Butcher in moving this amendment on the 17th August, 1893, said his object was to prevent the Irish Legislature from repealing certain Imperial statutes and sanctioning a peculiarly demoralising form of public gambling; that at present lotteries were forbidden in the United Kingdom by a series of statutes, beginning in 1698; in the preamble of an Act passed in the reign of William III, in 1698, the evils which resulted from the existence of lotteries were very strikingly specified, and such methods of raising money were prohibited as being "a common nuisance." Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, Sir John Butcher stated with accuracy, no attempt had been made to raise money by means of public lotteries in this country. Mr. (Viscount) Morley, who was then Chief Secretary for Ireland, opposed the amendment on the part of the Government. He stated that everyone was agreed that the practice of a public resort to lotteries was pernicious, demoralising, and discreditable, "exactly," he said "because such a practice would be pernicious, discreditable, and demoralising, we do not suppose for one moment the Irish Parliament would resort to it."

It is a strange irony that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should be invited to establish a system the prohibition of whose establishment in Ireland by an Irish Parliament was regarded as a reflection on the dignity of that Parliament and the character of the Irish people. In the debate on Sir John Butcher's lottery amendment in the House of Commons it was stated that a lottery system tended to upset almost everyone for a couple of months every year; almost everyone talked about it during that period; servants clubbed together to buy joint tickets, and the thing worked a great deal of evil.

A very graphic description of the unrest and demoralisation produced by the State lottery system has been given in a book published in the first of the last century, entitled, "Ireland Sixty Years Ago," attributed correctly to the pen of the Right Hon. John Edmund Walsh, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He there pictures the influence of the State lottery system on the humbler classes by the practice "insuring" a ticket. An adventurer of "presented" himself at the lottery office during the days of drawing, and selected among the undrawn tickets a particular number on which he "insured"—he laid a wager with the office keeper that it would be drawn next day or some particular day or would be blank or a "prize" as the case might be. The risk was in proportion to the number of undrawn tickets, but it was so managed that the odds were usually silver to gold; thus if five shillings were deposited and the insurer won he would get five guineas. These bets were made so low as a shilling, so that it was within the reach of everyone to try his fortune. Lucky or unlucky numbers occupied the attention and filled the minds of the citizens with omens and visions of success; a speculator walking the streets if he accidentally met an object he thought lucky would run directly to the lottery office and insure some number indicated by it. When once the insurance was effected it was not in the power of the fascinated man to rest as long as his number remained in the wheel. He went on increasing his premium while he had anything to pledge for it. The lottery ball was choked every day by crowds of adventurers eager to hear their fate. The multitudes of these unhappy beings and the anxiety or distraction they displayed was sometimes appalling. All industry was suspended; a number was to be insured at any risk though the means were to be secured by pawnage, selling, or robbery; every faculty seemed absorbed in watching the chance of the number when procured. All the excesses that have been attributed to gambling among some few of the upper classes were here displayed by the whole population. The scenes that shock an observer in the privacy of a gaming-house were of common occurrence in the public streets. The cheer of success and the groan of ruin, the wildness of exultation and the frenzy of despair were daily to be witnessed. The man who was honest before became a thief that he might

Continued on page 6.

NOTICES.

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MARRIAGE.

GORDON-LEITH.—On Jan. 24, at St. Joseph's Church, Alexandra Stepani Gordon, 3rd daughter of A. G. Gordon, Esq., of Hongkong, to Alister Cameron Leith, son of the late Alexander Leith, Esq., of Bedford.

BIRTH.

SULLIVAN.—On January 18, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Sullivan, a son.

DEATHS.

NOLAN.—At Government Civil Hospital, Jan. 23, Nicholas George Nolan, aged 44.

DEACON.—Victor Hobart Deacon, at Weymouth, England, on 15th January, 1920. (By cable).

KAPTEYN.—On January 16, at Shanghai, Barond Dirk Kapteyn (Manager, Holland-China Trading Co.).

LANNING.—At Shanghai, in his 68th year, George Lanning.

**The China Mail.**

"ROUTE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1920.

THE RAILWAY-MEN.

It is unusual, we believe, for a body of men to go mad with unanimity. There does not spring up suddenly a school of thought where "Black is White" is taken as one of the fundamental truths. Therefore it is all the more necessary to try to understand the new attitude of the working man at home; to understand if not to endorse. For disagreement can only exist if the object of it is understood; we cannot disapprove of the Integral Calculus if we do not understand it, but can only remark quite reasonably that we do not desire to understand it.

There has been a renewed cry for "more money" on the part of the workers and parallel with this, an agitation for better conditions of labour and leisure, and, above all, for Control. Now the basis of all this lies deeper than might be at first sight imagined. The England of the last century was the marvel of foreigners. Villagers paid a deference to the squire quite incomprehensible to those who had not lived among them, and reckoned of thought was reckoned the first point in a man's favour. Then the old reason—"My father voted yellow and my grandfather before him, and please God I'll vote yellow"—had for the English so

Chinese 787,920, Japanese 7,337, British 5,521, Portuguese 1,332, American 1,448, Others 4,826.

These figures make rather interest, ing the usual remark of the 521, that if the 787,920 don't like it as they are there, "on sufferance," they can "clear out."

*Millard's Review* of AN ODOROUS Jan. 17 makes some COMPARISON, remarks that will not be popular in the northern Settlement. It contrasts the very different attitude towards the Chinese of the Italian settlement at Tientsin. Recognising this the journal says quite openly that "objection to the immediate granting of equal-citizen rights to Chinese in concessions are pragmatical rather than categorical." It hits one of Shanghai's faults by mentioning that "the prestige of Chinese residents in the Italian concession is already recognized by their being given the privilege of the Italian public garden on an equal footing with foreigners."

We are reminded that THE POWER although the Shanghai Municipal Council GLORY sometimes behaves as if it were a government

as it is of the Consular Body,

composed of consular representatives of some eighteen different nations."

They make the laws: the municipal council administers them. It consists of six or seven British councillors to two or three foreigners. Lately, since the Germans and Russians ceased to count, the latter have been two Americans and one Japanese.

*Millard's Review* refers to the typical Shanghai point of view" as "absolute opposition to any tendency of the Chinese to have a voice in the International Settlement and a general belief in the theory that China has not advanced one iota since the country was first discovered by westerners and a further general disbelief in China's possibilities even to develop along modern western lines." It goes on:

"The typical Shanghai man has lived in the city for a period of years varying from ten to fifty; has seldom been outside of the city limits; is acquainted with the Chinese people only to the extent of his compradore and his servants; and looks upon all Chinese as an ignorant, dirty and corrupt lot with very little hope for improvement. To carry the point still further, it might be said that 'Typical Shanghai' is interested in China only to the extent of keeping it sufficiently quiet and comfortable for the foreigner until he can acquire his fortune and get away. Typical Shanghai is not interested in missionary or uplift work, on the contrary rather looks down on any effort that tends to strengthen China or the Chinese in their aspirations toward the development of a stable government and an enlightened people."

Our contemporary then goes on to point out that Americans have quite a different point of view, an argument with which we are not immediately concerned. In the course of it, however, it accuses the British majority of "bulldoggedness, secrecy, inefficiency, and reaction."

But really, apart from "RABBLE," the pleasure of treading on the sensitive toes of those Shanghai fellows, there is no reason why we should discuss this business. The Chinese claim is bound to succeed ultimately. We can afford to leave the subject and turn to the timely topic of Robert Burns, whose immortal memory gets its annual jog this weekend. The main facts were that on October 31 last, a writ of summons was issued, claiming damages for breach of a contract, dated January 10, 1919, and an order was made for service of the writ out of the jurisdiction of Hongkong, (in Swatow). The defendant alleged that no proper service was effected.

Counsel then proceeded to read the affidavits.

The case is proceeding.

have their messages ignored when they are most apt. It is good to preserve the immortal memory of Burns; it were better to observe his teachings.

To-day's dollar is worth 5s. 2d.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows a case of cerebral spinal fever.

There will be a "tea dance" at Wiseman's, to-morrow.

Consignees are reminded that all goods per the a.s. "Benarty" not cleared by to-morrow will be subject to rent.

A chinese who was arrested on board the a.s. "On Lee," was this morning charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the unlawful possession of 5 tael of prepared non Government opium which was found tied to his belt at the back. He was fined \$250 or, in default, three months' hard labour.

A very successful Diocesan Synod of the Chinese Church was held at Canton last week under the presidency of the Bishop of Victoria. This evening the Bishop starts for an up-country trip in order to hold confirmations at Kungmoo and Hok Shan in the San-Wui district. He is announced to preach twice next Sunday Feb. 1 at Canton.

One month's hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. N. L. Smith on a Chinese who was charged with the theft of \$100 worth of sausages skin from a shop in No. 24 Upper Lasar Road. The defendant alleged that the complainant was his brother, but this was stoutly denied by the complainant who said he did not know the defendant. The skin was stolen during the complainant's absence from the shop on Sunday morning. The defendant was arrested in the street by a constable who suspected that he had not come by the skin honestly, and took him to the shop to make enquiries.

SUPREME COURT.

A SHIPPING CONTRACT.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before the Chief Justice application was made for a summons to set aside a judgment obtained on December 8, 1919, in the case in which Wong Lau San and Chan Tso Hing—shipowners of Hongkong, claimed damages for a breach of contract for the purchase of a steamer called the "Kwong Hing" by Fong Yeung Chau, merchant of Hongkong and Swatow.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the applicant and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. G. R. Hayward appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Sharp said that the defendant was applying to set aside the judgement which his Lordship would remember, was obtained, *ex parte* against the defendant, in his absence, on December 8, 1919, and to allow him to file his statement of defence and to proceed with the action on its merits. Grounds for the application and the circumstances would be shown in affidavits which Counsel would read later. The main facts were that on October 31 last, a writ of summons was issued, claiming damages for breach of a contract, dated January 10, 1919, and an order was made for service of the writ out of the jurisdiction of Hongkong, (in Swatow). The defendant alleged that no proper service was effected.

Counsel then proceeded to read the affidavits.

The case is proceeding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—With reference to an article under the heading "The Week's Chat" in your edition of Saturday, January 24, I beg to inform you that, as a member of a much despised Police Force, I feel obliged to take exception to the remarks regarding "Shut Eye" and "Squeeze" which are totally incorrect. This belief about Policemen and "Squeeze" is far too prevalent and I would ask you to publish this letter in order to inform the Public that we are not quite as black as some folk would have them believe.

Yours truly,  
HORACE.  
Central Police Station.  
Hongkong, January 26, 1920.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. Now sold by all Chemists and druggists.

BURN'S NIGHT.

DINNER AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

Local Scotsmen gathered in large numbers at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday night, for a dinner in honour of the memory of the Scottish bard, Robert Burns. Mr. G. M. Young, President of St. Andrew's Society, was in the chair, the guests of honour being H. E. Major General Ventris, and the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. The gathering was of a very enthusiastic nature, Scottish airs being played by the band of the Wiltshires, while wee bit skirts, on the pipes by Mr. Wilson stirred the Scottish blood. The haggis was brought in by Mr. Soutar, preceded by the piper. The duty of proposing the toast of "The Immortal Memory" fell to Mr. T. F. Haugh, who in the course of a lengthy speech said—

Mr. President, your Excellency and gentlemen—One of the pre-eminent idiosyncrasies of the Scotch Race is the respect in which are held the traditions they have inherited (applause) and we Scotsmen of Hongkong (using the words of the Motto of a celebrated Scottish Cavalry Regiment, the Scots Greys,) claim to be "second to none" in adherence to this characteristic—in giving effect to which we are gathered together to-night to honour the memory of one who has done more than any other individual to keep Scottish Traditions ever present in our minds.

First seeing the light of day in January 1759, our illustrious Bard, Robert Burns, was therefore born just 161 years ago on a small farm about two miles out from the town of Ayr, the eldest of a family of seven. And we may assume that his early experiences were not different from those of the contemporary youth of his age and station in life for the most part carrying with it but slight relaxation from the daily round of strenuous farm work. In fact we are told that at the age of 15 he was doing man's work and as he grew up what at first he feared no competitor, he and his younger Brother Gilbert being the only help their father employed.

We must take it however that he had one great advantage over many of his young compatriots, the good fortune of having been born to God-fearing parents whose teachings inspired his early compositions such as "Poor Matilda's Elegy" on the death of his favourite ewe, "To a Mouse" on the destruction of his nest when ploughing. "On seeing a wounded hare that had been shot at," "To a Mountain Daisy" (which his Plough had turned down) and many others proving the strong feelings of sympathetic compassion which predominated in his mind. These effusions were produced prior to the year 1786.....but that

beautiful Epic Poem "The Cotter's Saturday Night" was a much earlier production. I would ask you to follow me while I quote from it. After describing the homecoming of the Family, the stowing away of their Tools, and the frugal evening meal he thus refers to his Father.

The cheerful supper done, with serious face.

They round the ingle, from a circle wide:

The fire turns over with patriarchal grace.

The big Hall-Bible, once his father's pride:

His bonnet rev'rently is laid Aside.

His lyart haifets wearing thin and bare.

Those straws that once did sweet Zion glide.

He wales a portion with judicious care,

And let us worship God" he says, with solemn air.

And we can well understand his reference to his Mother whose household duties appear to have often kept her employed away from these family gatherings.

But still the house affairs would draw her thence,

Which ever as she could with hasty despatch,

She'd come again, and with a greedy ear,

Devour up their discourse.

The case is proceeding.

THE LAND O'CACKIES.

Mr. A. G. Gordon, said—

Mr. President, Members and Guests of the St. Andrew's Society: I suppose there are some in this Company who would find it hard to tell the difference between a bear haddock and a pease scone. (Laughter.) For the benefit of such, I may be permitted to say that there was no mention of Fancy Bread about the "Cakes" with which the name of Scotland has been associated; they were a very plain bread indeed and as destitute of leaven as that which the children of Israel were commanded to eat in the wilderness. (Laughter.) The only sweetening that they had, came from the fact that they were the fruit of honest toil and hunger as you know is "guid kitchen" and together with the "haleosome parrich, chief of Scotia's Food" formed the staff of life of a people whose tastes were as simple as their ideals were high.

"We cultivate literature on a little cairned" was the motto proposed by Sidney Smith for the Edinburgh Review, and "focular" as was the suggestion it touches the keynote of Scottish character and history, for what have we not done on a little cairned? Our Fathers fought on it worked on it, thought and studied

on it, wrote ballads and preached sermons on it, and created the Scottish Kingship which we are all so proud to claim, on a diet chiefly composed of oatcakes and oatmeal porridge. (Applause.)

On such frugal fare they subdued a hard and stubborn soil and made it yield its yearly toll of harvest; they took tribute of wool and mutton from the moorland and hillsides, and of hide and beef from the fellow-lea: they levied on loch and sea to support their fisher-folk and kept the rock and the reef, and the flying shuttle busy to clothe themselves in homespun, so that the old Arbroath toast became a very epitome of the vocations of that primitive time:

The life o' man, the death o' fish, corn, linen, yarn, lint, and tarry too."

Now, defying the rigours of an ungenial climate, they set themselves, in their dour and stubborn way, to make flowers grow where nature never intended such flowers to be; and they became so cunning in the mystery of Adam's art, that the Scottish gardener took the place of direction wherever man laid out flower-beds, or built green houses, throughout the civilized world. (Applause.)

In such simple lines of industry were laid the material greatness of Scotland, its furnaces, its machine shops, its shipyards, its flax and jute mills, and all other form of productive energy that have placed this little country and its few millions of people in the front rank of the mechanical activity of the world. (Applause.)

The late Mr. Roosevelt once said that the State of New York was merely another name for the aggregate of the people in it, and I could not help thinking that there must be in the Dutch blood a certain deficiency of imagination. Can you imagine a Scotman, however matter of fact and common place, offering such a definition of his native land?

The land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountains and the flood, the land of our sires must indeed be part of ourselves. We know the feeling that prompted Byron to say—

"When I see some tall rock lift its head to the sky

Then I think of the hill that o'er shadow Culzean."

"Why, the Scottish exile thinks that the sun turns a kindlier face to his native land than it does to countries less favoured, like the one who sang—

"The sun rises bright in France

And fair sets he

But he's tint the blythe blink he had

In my ain country.

We are what we are, gentlemen, because the land of our birth is "Bonnie Scotland" as well as the "Land of Cakes." Its beauty has entered into our blood. (Applause.) Also whence, think you came that airiness of melody which every strath and glen and corse of Scotland has, melody that siren crooned at their spinning wheel, lasses lit at eve milking before the dawn of day, fiddlers played at weddings and christenings, and pipers sent echoing among the hills to inspire the march of the warlike living, or sound a lament for the hero dead? A long line of nameless Scottish minstrels lived and died generations before Burns, and Ferguson, Tannahill, and Lady Nairne, and all the rest of our sweet singers took the old tunes and gave them a form and vesture as immortal as their own fame. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, in my crude review I have endeavoured to touch upon most phases of Burns' life but one point remains for me to draw your attention to, his intense patriotism. You will recognise that the period I have traversed was a very troublous one in Europe,

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## BURN'S NIGHT.

(Continued from Page 4.)  
inheriting of the plowman's son more precious than a dukedom. We shall play our part all the more worthily in public or private station, if every fibre of our being thrills, to auld lang syne—

"That where the callant breezes sweep  
Across the mountain's breast  
Where the free in soul arehurst  
In the land that we Lo'e best!"  
(Applause.)

## THE GUESTS' REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn in rising to express the thanks of the guests received a striking welcome, the company singing "for he's a jolly good fellow" and cheering. He said:

Mr. President, Your Excellency, and gentlemen, I rise to say a few words which I should be the natural tribute of that portion of the assembly to-night, which is not Scottish, to those very kind hosts who are entertaining us so magnificently this evening. As I rose you were kind enough to say,

"I am sure you included Major-General Ventris, in a way we appreciate most highly. I can only speak as a portion of the Sassenachs here this evening and I do so with very great pleasure. The G.O.C. is wholly Sassenach! I am only a quarter. I have endeavoured on more than one occasion to instil this fact into various Scottish assemblies—in which I have taken part. It is a fact. But to-night I feel I must yield to the prevailing opinion that I am only a Sassenach, that there is nothing Scottish about me, that I know nothing about the race or the language. I am here as your guest. I feel it a very great honour and I feel that Major-General Ventris, who is the other guest here to-night, appreciates most highly the great honour you have done us. I feel I must include George Grindle (laughter and applause) to raise the number of guests to-night to three. (Echoing an aside, "Well, two and a quarter"). He has identified himself with the musical part of the programme that he may to-night consider himself a Scot. However, what I wish to say is that this is the second Burns dinner I have attended here and I think on the former occasion I was able to say a few words about the great Scottish poet. I can to-night only repeat part of what I said then, that the longer one lives and the more one gets to know and to appreciate the relative values of the great poets and singers of all ages the more one realises, having regard to his environment, that Burns was truly a great man. He was to Scotsmen what Englishmen are only beginning to realise Keats was to England. He was brought up, as you have heard, in humble surroundings where, one would think, the great thoughts he gave expression to could never have found birth. "He died at an early age and notwithstanding the hard fight he had through the greater part of his life he produced a mass of poetry of every description which to us of the present day appears simply marvellous. The same is true of Keats. He was brought up amongst surroundings in suburban London which one would have thought would have been the last environment to produce a great poet. He died at the age of 26 and he has left us poetry which we realise more and more is among the finest we possess in the English language. I consider Burns to Scotland and Keats to England are types of what real poets are. Far more, however, than Keats, Burns was truly a great man. He had those qualities we have heard of to-night—patriotism, sincerity, sympathy and a wide outlook on human nature. I have been reading again that wonderful letter written to the noblemen and gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt in 1787—years before the French Revolution broke out—and in that his patriotism came out in the very first lines of the dedication. He gloried in the fact that he was a Scottish Bard, proud of the name, but his highest ambition was to sing in his country's service. He was like our own Edmund Burke in all his democratic utterances because he was filled with the true spirit of democracy. When the French Revolution broke out he was filled with horror, just as Burke was, and though it did not stifle his writings it affected him in a way we realise again to-day by reason of the horrors we experienced in the war we have just gone through. Burns has left us a magnificent book of poems which, for Major-General Ventris and myself, I may say we cannot read without feeling their very comprehensive philosophy. Though the words are sometimes a little difficult for us (laughter), the poems ring true and we value him just as much as we value our English singers. It is for that reason I came here to-night with the very greatest pleasure, because I felt that in joining with you gentlemen of Scotland I was helping to honour this great man. On behalf of Major-General Ventris and myself I beg to thank you very much and to hope that it will not be the last Burns dinner we shall have the honour of attending. (Applause).

## MAJOR GENERAL VENTRIS.

The members then joined in the chorus "We want the General" continuing until Major General Ventris rose to address them when he was given a fine reception. He said:

Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, up to

## SPECIAL CABLES.

## S.S. "CHINA" REFLOATED.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.  
The steamer "China" was refloated on Sunday and is going into dry-dock.

## SEQUEL OF SHANGHAI AGITATION.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29.

The editor of the Min-kue-pao has been fined three hundred dollars by the Mixed Court for publishing false and malicious libels concerning the municipal police officers in connection with the recent prosecutions for non payment of rates. The allegations were that an iron safe was broken, a cook kicked and injured, a shop mistress assaulted, and pistols used to intimidate the inmates. In addition to the fine the Assessor warned the defendant.

At this moment I have enjoyed my evening immensely (laughter) and I only wish for the eloquence of my dear old friend, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn. For he is like a slot machine (laughter). You put a dinner in the slot and out comes a speech (laughter). I am afraid I am just the other way. I put a speech in the slot and out comes the dinner. (laughter) Well, you would have it and so I address you as the other half of your guests. I must say I consider it a tremendous honour and privilege to be invited to this dinner—to be admitted alone like Daniel in the lion's den, amongst all you Scotsmen. I do claim to be a bit of a Scotsman myself (applause). My wife's mother is Scottish (laughter) and I myself wear very often a tartan tie. However on this occasion I suppose I ought to say something about the Army. Will I tell you part of what Scotland has done in the war? I got my A.D.C. to look it up and I found that Scotland had furnished no less than 32 extra service battalions and kept them up through the war. This is not counting about another 14 battalions raised in the Dominions by men of Scottish extraction. Altogether you may say about 50,000 men were put in the field by these extra battalions and kept them until the end of the war. That is rather a fine thing for Scotland with its very scanty population. In fact I may say—"Go and breed Scotsmen". Well, gentlemen, we want you now. May I hope to get a good many in this room for our new little Scottish company of the Hongkong Volunteers? I must conclude by thanking you very much for a very pleasant evening (applause).

## REV. MR. MACONACHIE.

Subsequently the Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie on being called upon to speak confessed to being taken aback. He had thought his duties for the evening had ended with the saying of grace. What to say now he did not quite know. It was many a year, and a great deal of water had run below the Brig o' Boon, since last he took part in such a function in old Dumfries. Burns' own toon. In those distant days his modesty would have sent him to the floor if any body had suggested such a thing as making a speech. He confessed to feeling a great sense of degradation in being reduced from verse to prose and he did not think it was serving any good purpose for him to attempt to pay any tribute to Burns after the eloquence which had already been expended. The blast o' Janvar' will blow milder in these latitudes than in the land o' Kyle where Burns first saw light but Scotsmen were not in any sense lukewarm in their tribute to the genius and personality of their national poet. Whether they most honoured that genius or personality he would not take it upon himself to say. Burns came closely to their hearts and it seemed to him largely to lie in the fact that he was the poet of familiar folk, folk they all knew very well indeed. They were all characters of the country side and that was his answer if he was asked why they make national heroes of Burns. Comparisons were said to be obvious but with all their reverence to the genius of Sir Walter Scott the romantic figures with which his stages were crowded did not lay hold on them in the way Burns' familiar folk did. They kent their auld spouse, Tam o' Shanter, the Cotter and his household. They had seen them all and knew them all. And they loved them. It came to his mind that on a former occasion they had been told they did not know how to appreciate Burns. He might quote in that connection what Rossetti said, that Burns had a place in the heart and mind of ten Scotchmen where Shakespeare appealed to little more than a tenth of the same number of his countrymen.

His Lordship said:—Mr. Attorney-General, before proceeding with the business of the Court, I desire to refer to the inestimable loss which the Court has suffered in the death of its chief interpreter. Mr. Nolan had spent all his official life here. His knowledge of the Chinese language, in all its various dialects, was great and he may be fully described as an ideal Chinese interpreter. In this Court his assistance in the administration of justice was vast and it will be no easy matter to fill his place. I have been in close personal contact with him for some eight years and I much value his co-operation in the heavy litigation which has often engaged the attention of the Court.

Personally, I greatly deplore his premature death. It is fitting that we should express our sincere sympathy with his widow and children in their sorrow.

During the evening songs and recitations were given by members of the company, "auld lang syne" concluding the proceedings.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. N. G. NOLAN.

The funeral took place, on Saturday afternoon, at the late Mr. N. G. Nolan, at Happy Valley, the Rev. Father Blanche, assisted by the Rev. Father Augustine and the Rev. Father Maria, officiating at the graveside. The chief mourners were Sergeant Murphy, Inspector Davitt, Mr. J. D. Murphy, Mr. T. Murphy, Sergeant Lannigan, Inspector Brazil and the two eldest sons of the deceased.

When the cortège arrived at the Monument, it was joined by a large number of friends of the deceased, including Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and representatives of every branch of the local legal profession and the whole of the Supreme Court staff.

The body was interred in the Roman Catholic Cemetery a short distance being first held in the Chapel and afterwards concluded at the graveside, the deceased being buried next to his late father and mother.

At the conclusion of the service the Rev. Father Augustine paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased and said they were all very sad to be there to pay their last respects to one of their friends and they were all sad because they would see him no more in this world. They had lost a good friend who was always cheerful and always kind and one, as he grew in years, became respected as a conscientious worker and a good servant rendering good and faithful service to the Government of Hongkong. They sympathised with the widow and children in their sorrow.

The floral tributes were many, and signified the high esteem in which the deceased was held by all. They included wreaths from Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C., Inspector and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. R. Carroll, "Toots and Connie", Mr. F. C. Jenkins, O.B.E., The Nanyang Tobacco Company, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Simmonds, Interpreters and Translators of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Lo and Lo, Inspector and Mrs. Davitt, Inspector and Mrs. Kent, Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tollan and family, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Mr. and Mrs. Angus, Sergeants' Mess, Central Police Station, Inspector and Mrs. Brazil, Chief Inspector Kerr, Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, Chinese Staff of J. H. Gardner, Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, Inspector and Mrs. Watt, Sergt. C. McNab Wilson and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant, Chief Detective Inspector Morrison, "Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, Chinese Interpreters of the Magistracy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dinenberg, the Government of Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Stoneham and family, the former Students of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Language School, Mr. and Mrs. Earner, the Reporting Staff of the local Press, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, Messrs. H. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gompertz, the Bailiffs and Staff of the Supreme Court, the Clerical Staff of the Attorney-General's and Crown Solicitor's Department, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hick, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, and Messrs. Mohammed Akbar, Elton, Porter, Hau Hong, G. C. Perdue, L. Forster, A. E. Wood, S. A. B. Bux, W. B. Hind, H. A. Woo, Wong King Wo, A. B. Stiff, Chan Kwok Ying, F. L. Sung, So Ut Tai, J. R. Wood, Ng Chat Wing, J. M. D'Almada Remedios, E. J. Stainfeld, Leo Longinotto, C. D. Melbourne, A. el Arculi, G. B. Cropley, C. J. Poole, Leo D'Almada e Castro, Leong Au, T. Murphy, Wong Chuk Kai, Ng Ping Wu, C. W. Olsen, and many others.

## STATUTES IN SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, expressions of sympathy and appreciation were extended in connection with the death of Mr. N. G. Nolan. Their Lordships, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gompertz occupied the Bench and amongst those present in Court were the Hon. Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., the Crown Solicitor, Mr. J. H. Wakeman; Mr. F. C. Jenkins, Mr. Elton Porter, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, Mr. Leo Longinotto and Messrs. E. L. Agassiz, Leo D'Almada, J. H. Gardner, G. R. Haywood, W. E. L. Shipton and many others.

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His Lordship said:—Mr. Attorney-General, before proceeding with the business of the Court, I desire to refer to the inestimable loss which the Court has suffered in the death of its chief interpreter. Mr. Nolan had spent all his official life here. His knowledge of the Chinese language, in all its various dialects, was great and he may be fully described as an ideal Chinese interpreter.

In this Court his assistance in the administration of justice was vast and it will be no easy matter to fill his place. I have been in close personal contact with him for some eight years and I much value his co-operation in the heavy litigation which has often engaged the attention of the Court.

Personally, I greatly deplore his premature death. It is fitting that we should express our sincere sympathy with his widow and children in their sorrow.

Mr. Justice Gompertz:—Mr. Attorney-General, having known the late Mr. Nolan ever since the year 1897, I desire to add a few words. His knowledge of Chinese was accurate and profound and in addition to this he also spoke fluently Spanish, Portuguese and Tagalog. He was a great interpreter. But I think he was more than this; he was an artist in interpretation and took a great personal pride in his work and was always anxious to find a fitting phrase or a proper word and was never satisfied until he had done so. I desire to join with the Chief Justice in expressing our deep sympathy with his family.

The Attorney-General said:—Will your Lordships allow me to say a few words on behalf of the legal profession? I desire to associate ourselves with your Lordship's expression of regret and sympathy. Mr. Nolan was really a first-class interpreter and was an interpreter born, not made. Mr. Nolan was a born interpreter. My own respect for him and admiration of his abilities were based on an acquaintance of over 20 years and I think that respect and admiration are shared by all who knew him and had worked with him. I desire to express our sense of the loss the Court has sustained, and of our sympathy with his family.

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SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Jan. 29, at Noon.
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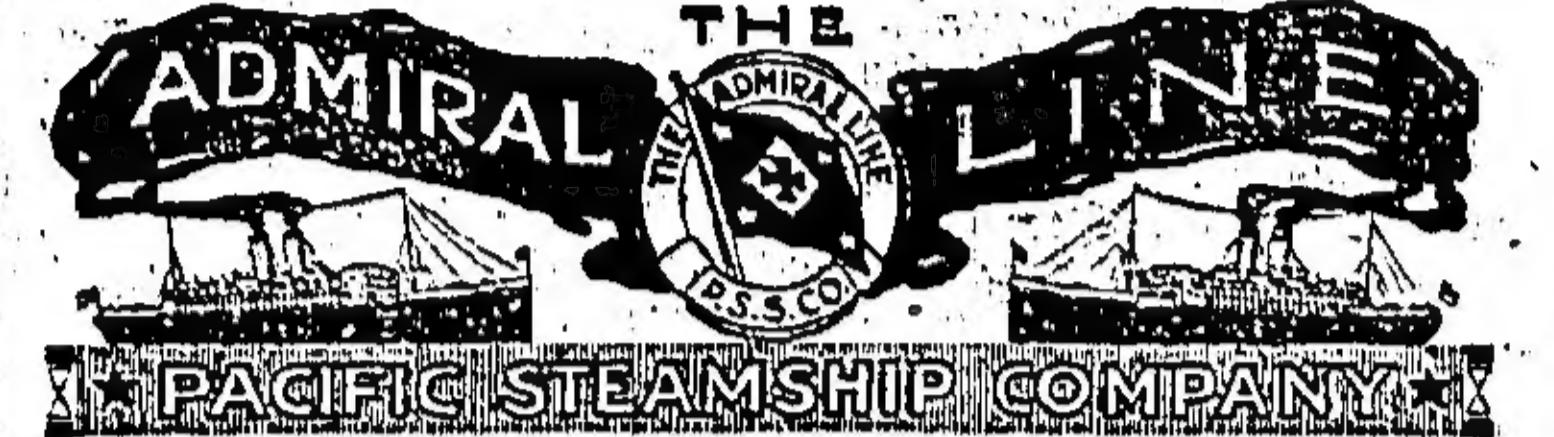
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# THE CHINA MAIL EXTRA.

HONGKONG

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

## THE SLEEPING GIANT.

There are certain glib phrases about China, which excite intense irritation in anyone who knows anything about her. One is the popular but absolutely fallacious "Four Hundred Millions." The other we have used at the head of this note. Dr. G. E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, who has lately gone back to New York, was asked by an interviewer if he looked forward to a speedy awakening of "the sleeping giant." He gave the following admirable answer:

"People are very fond of describing China as a 'sleeping giant.' The figure of speech leaves much to be desired, for to anyone who even casually has studied China the question must present itself, Was China ever really a great potentiality? Rather China may become a giant some day. Personally, I feel that the phenomenon which at present is becoming plain in China is, rather than a re-awakening, that of a population which slowly, and for the first time, is solidifying into nationality, achieving consciousness of itself as a great entity and possible force, a tremendous group of individuals in process of being knit into actual union. Perhaps the slowest changes will come in Chinese social life, which is very conventional and less amenable to alteration even than other phases of existence in the vast Republic. Improvements are upon their way. We must not overestimate the work which has not been done or the speed at which new work can be accomplished. An incredible inertia binds a people which accepts as its philosophy ancestor worship, which follows tradition blindly, which in the main feels a sorrowful contempt for all men and things foreign. The calm dignity of the Chinese is baffling to the man of Europe or America who would study them. One can only wonder what is going on behind the eyes which gaze upon the outer world with such non-committal placidity. I have learned enough of them to know that they really regard our feverish activity, our constant preoccupation in industry, commerce, and the like, as (to speak politely) foolishness."

Philosophy of that kind has caused a vast deal of suffering, but has it caused more than our Western hurry and fret? And it has certainly produced a civilization in many respects far more genuine.—N.C.D.N.

## SYNTHETIC DAYLIGHT.

### TRANSFORMING RAYS FROM ELECTRIC BULBS.

Mr. L. C. Martin, of the Optical Engineering Department of the Imperial College of Technology, exhibited at a meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society at the Royal Society of Arts an apparatus giving an artificial light which acts on colours in the same way as does daylight.

The invention is that of Mr. Sheringham, an artist, developed by Mr. Martin, who was assisted by Mao A. Klein, a camouflage expert, and it is based on well-known facts. Daylight is composed of certain colours—those in the spectrum—and it originates in the incandescent gases in the sun. These are at a much higher temperature than the source of any artificial light, a fact which causes the blue and violet end of the spectrum to be much more crowded with energy. In artificial light the energy is mostly at the red end of the spectrum.

In the new synthetic day light an opaque reflector is fitted below the electric lamp in such a way that the rays are projected upwards against a mи-coloured screen, which has the effect of absorbing a relatively greater proportion of the components towards the red end of the spectrum, so that the light approximates to the condition of daylight.

A proportion of the illuminating value of the original light is lost in the new process, and a higher candle-power has to be used. It has been found that a 60 candle power bulb is ample for most practical purposes.

The value of the invention is considerable. The indirect form in which it is applied makes it suitable for the lighting of shop windows and art galleries, for studio work of all kinds, dyeworks, tea and tobacco blending, and many other industries which it is impossible to carry on properly after daylight has failed.

## ALLEGED MOTOR BANDITS.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS TRIAL OPENS.

The trial of Ip Sui Ping, Ng Wai, and Cheung Shing, indicted for the murder of Lau Cho on November 26 was commenced at the Supreme Court this morning before the Puisine Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Attorney-General, prosecuted and the prisoners were defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. A. G. Arculli.

The following Jury was empanelled to try the case—Messrs. W. C. Robinson, C. A. Marques, O. A. Smith, C. E. Riis, W. T. Shewan, C. D. Sullivan, and G. M. dos Remedios.

The Attorney-General stated that the murder was committed opposite No. 49 Des Vaux Road where a gang robbery had been committed. The scene was close to the Wing Lok wharf from where the Macao steamer left. The deceased was not at the shop where the robbery was committed but was standing at a shop on the opposite side of the road. The case of the Crown was that the shot which killed the man was the shot which was fired by the robbers at an Indian constable in order to enable them to complete their robbery and carry away their booty and to prevent their apprehension by the constable. He was not in a position to prove which of the robbers had fired the shot which had killed the man. The case was therefore one which was called a common design one. The law on the subject they would hear from His Lordship. The Attorney-General next read a passage from Archibald which was to the effect that if several persons joined together for an unlawful purpose and in the course of carrying out their intention one of the number killed a man, all were equally guilty of murder. The common purpose alleged in the present case was felony and also the common purpose of preventing apprehension, which was also a felony. Therefore, they were all morally, and certainly legally, guilty of the murder of the deceased.

When the robbery took place Indian Constable 82 being attracted by shots went up to the place and was fired at by two men who were coming in his direction. A few seconds later two men emerged from the shop and also fired at the constable, who appeared to have behaved very courageously throughout. He drew his revolver and taking cover behind a pillar fired back at the robbers, who escaped in a westerly direction. The constable followed the men, taking cover behind pillars and exchanging shots with the robbers. After the men had traversed about a couple of shops distance the constable went across to the other side of the road to get a better view of them and as he crossed the road the robbers fired several shots at him. One of the shots struck the deceased. The robbers then went along Des Vaux Road and finally turned into Sutherland Street, followed by the constable who saw the men enter a waiting motor car. They fired at the constable again. When the car started and taking cover behind a pillar fired back at the robbers, who escaped in a westerly direction. The constable seemed to have kept his head cool and was able to take down the number of the car and report the matter at the Police Station. The people in shop 29 where deceased was, would tell them that deceased was struck and that he fell down and was removed to the hospital where he died. That was all the evidence leading to the death of the man. There would be evidence called dealing with the arrest of the prisoners, and as to their identity. The chauffeur, was forced by revolvers being levelled at him to drive the car to the second search light near Collinson Street and then the robbers left the car and ran away. The Police acting on information went to the first floor of a restaurant in Cachick Street and saw the three prisoners seated at a table. The chief Chinese detective told them that he had come to search for arms and he arrested the first prisoner. Another detective arrested the second prisoner and while these were being searched the third prisoner crouched down and managed to slip away. He turned round at the landing and fired a shot which struck the elbow of the detective who had arrested the second prisoner. The second prisoner then ran away and going down stairs was met by Sergeant Clark who fired at the third prisoner. As the place was dark the shot missed and the Sergeant then struck the man on the head with the revolver, unfortunately losing it. The second prisoner then fired at the Sergeant who went across the road to take cover. The third prisoner was chased up the hillside and after a

## NOTES ON INFLUENZA.

Influenza is a disease which spreads directly from person to person. It is very infectious even in its early stages.

As is the case in many other diseases e.g. "Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever there occur mild cases which escape detection. There are also "carriers" i.e. persons who while not ill yet harbour the infective virus and are therefore capable of spreading the disease.

By such persons the disease is maintained in a country during inter-epidemic periods.

**Method of Transmission.** The secretions from the nose, throat and respiratory tract of an infected person spread the disease by infecting the air in his immediate neighbourhood, especially by means of forced respiration e.g. coughing and sneezing. Therefore close association with infected persons, even mild cases, is the spread of the infection.

It is not considered probable that the virus can maintain existence and multiply outside the body of a host. Apart from crowds, and where there is plenty of space and free ventilation the virus given off becomes so diluted that the danger of infection is proportionately reduced.

**Preventive Measures.** These are largely individual undertakings and may be indicated by the following simple rules.

1. Avoid Crowds and public gathering.
2. Keep all rooms well ventilated.
3. Consider that all persons suffering from "Colds" are very probably infected with Influenza.
4. Persons with "Colds" should seek Medical advice.

An infected person should be isolated as much as possible quite early in his illness in an airy and well ventilated room.

All food utensils used by a patient should be kept for his use only. After use they should be disinfected by immersion in boiling water.

Towels, handkerchiefs etc. used by the patient should be similarly treated.

It is better to remove a patient to hospital when this can be done than to keep him at home.

If a patient holds a handkerchief over his nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing he will greatly diminish the contamination of the air in his neighbourhood. Handkerchiefs thus used should be frequently changed.

Attendants on patients can afford themselves some protection by wearing masks made of three or four folds of muslin. Spectacles or better goggles will afford protection against infection of the eyes.

Masks should be changed frequently. Boiling water will disinfect them.

People who in the course of their daily work are obliged to mingle with crowds or enter buildings where many people are present can to some measure protect themselves from infection by holding over their noses and mouths a clean handkerchief which will act temporarily as a mask entangling the minute droplets containing the virus which is given off by infected persons.

Live daily under a healthy regime; avoid "couch" and overindulgence in exercise and diet. Remember that alcohol is not a prophylactic.

A gargle may be used with advantage. For this a useful mixture may be made by dissolving a teaspoonful of common salt in a pint of water and adding enough permanganate of potash to produce a light pink colour.

sort of a duel with Sergeant Field he was wounded and gave himself up. The second prisoner got away to the beach and was wounded in the leg. He was arrested by Sergeant Hedge and a Chinese detective. The first prisoner was found to be in possession of a mask entangling the minute droplets, containing the virus which is given off by infected persons.

Evidence was then taken.

The case is proceeding. To-morrow the Court will visit the scene of the tragedy.

## MOLESTING SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with molesting some Japanese boys, pupils of the Japanese Primary School in Kennedy Road, was this morning fined \$5 and told to warn his friends to leave the children alone.

It appears that the Japanese Consul had received information from parents to the effect that Japanese children were molested by coolies whilst on their way to school, and made arrangements with the Police to keep special watch near the Dockyard. On Saturday morning at about 8.30, a Chinese constable who was put on special duty saw the defendant teasing some Japanese boys by snatching their hats. He arrested him.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

### ARRIVALS.

The a.s. QUINNEBAUG, Capt. Jesus Medina, 997 tons, arrived yesterday at 10.30 a.m. from Swatow with 900 tons of cargo.

The a.s. NAGANO MARU, Capt. M. Tomita, 2,370.90 tons, arrived yesterday at 5 p.m. from Moji with 640 tons of general cargo and 18 bags of mail.

The a.s. NAMSANG, Capt. M. Liddell, 2,991 tons, arrived yesterday at 12 noon from Moji with 1,200 tons of coal.

The a.s. ANN M., Capt. Moller, 4,288 tons, arrived yesterday at 1 p.m. from Singapore with 428 tons of general cargo.

### DEPARTURES.

The a.s. FOO LEE, (Capt. Miyosaka) sailed for Chafoo via Weihaiwei at 7 a.m. to-day with 1,600 tons of general cargo.

The a.s. KWONGLEE, (Capt. Schuster) sailed for Shanghai at 7 p.m. to-day with 700 tons of general cargo.

The a.s. IXION, (Capt. Ishizuka) sailed for Seattle via Kuching at 4 p.m. to-day with 6,000 tons of general cargo.

The a.s. NIKKU MARU, (Capt. Yoshikawa) sailed for Melbourn via Manila at 3 p.m. to-day with 600 tons of general cargo.

### ARRIVALS.

#### January 26.

QUINNEBAUG, Amer. 997 tons, from Kwatow, Capt. J. Medina, D.L. & Co. Wharf.

SUNNING, B-170, from Shanghai, Capt. W. Benson, B. & Swire, H.H.

NAMAN MARU, Jap. 681 from Keelung, Capt. Shigenobu, Farukawa, Co.

WEST HEPBURN, Amer. 2,000 from Singapore, Capt. White, Dollar's, A. 4.

ANN M., Daniel, 4,288 tons from Singapore, Capt. O. M. Moller, Thomas & Co., E. Waarff.

### CLEARANCES.

#### January 26.

FOO LEE, Chi. 7 a.m. for Chafoo via Weihaiwei, Yen-tai, Hong.

INA MARU, Amer. 997 tons for London via Singapore, N.Y.R.

KAFU SAMUD, Siamese 11 a.m. for Bangkok via Amoy, Foochow, Tsinchow, K. & C.M.S.N. Co.

IXION, Brit. 4 p.m. for Seattle via Kuching E. & Swire.

### LIST OF PASSENGERS.

#### ARRIVED.

#### January 25.

For a. Colomia—Mr. J. E. Alkin; Mrs. H. C. Durrschmidt; Miss U. Durrschmidt; Mrs. A. L. Fernandes; Mrs. J. Hoffmann; Miss C. Hofmann; Mrs. Gertrude Hubbell; Mr. G. A. Lawrence; Mr. Fred. H. Lyson; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Savage; Miss Ruth Spier; Mr. J. E. Wilkinson; Mr. F. S. Hale; Mrs. L. Brodhead; Mrs. L. H. Barr; Miss A. T. Burr; Miss Twiss; Camden; Miss A. Camden; Mrs. Lloyd Chin; Mr. A. V. Evans; Mr. and Mrs. J. Grossman; Miss L. E. Harvey; Mrs. L. Hashim; Mrs. E. S. Howe; Miss K. Kleinhans; Mr. H. Knickerbocker; Mrs. W. Lawson; Miss M. E. Manter; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGee; Mr. O. O. Park; Mrs. E. Rust; Mr. P. F. Schatzschneider; Mr. O. B. Smith; Miss E. Taszert; Miss E. Taylor; Miss G. A. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Waterbury; Miss H. Weising; Mrs. F. A. Abendroth; Mr. R. C. Barnes; Dr. E. S. Peaty; Mrs. L. D. Beaumont; Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Blanch; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bozig; Dr. B. L. Burdette; Mr. K. C. Clapp; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Curry; Mr. B. G. Durrschmidt; Mr. R. J. Fitzpatrick; Mr. J. D. Forsay; Mrs. H. H. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Turner; Mr. M. J. Wright; Maj. C. J. Gilford; Miss A. Grindley; Mr. Joe Helbig; Mr. O. W. Hardcastle; Miss M. Herder; Mr. W. A. Herring; Mrs. B. Harlan; Mr. R. Hilton; Mr. M. H. Howard; Mr. R. Jones; Mrs. O. P. King; Mrs. and Mrs. J. Koenig; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kirby; Master Walter; Miss E. C. Lushard; Mr. H. A. Vinard; Mr. F. D. McCollough; Mr. J. McLenigan; Mrs. H. M. Pitt; Miss F. Pitt; Mr. F. Peavey; Mr. G. P. Plafman; Mrs. Irving Purmer; Mr. F. Ponerton; Mrs. L. C. Reed; Mr. Geo. F. Reeves; Mr. F. E. Rhodes; Mr. J. H. Robinson; Mr. L. Schnivacher; Mr. H. G. Simms; Mr. R. S. Spitzer; Mrs. W. M. States; Mr. F. Strahan; and Mr. W. M. States.

## DAIRY FARM THEFTS.

A Chinese, an employee of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulum, was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with the theft of ten catties of broken rice, the property of the Dairy Farm.

The manager of the Dairy Farm said that a large quantity of rice which was used for feeding cows, had been stolen from the farm lately, and he had on several occasions been obliged to find his employees with a view to checking these thefts. On Saturday morning, the defendant was seen leaving the cow shed with the rice in his possession. As soon as he saw witness he returned to the shed. Witness followed him there and arrested him.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 or, in default, one month's hard labour.

## HONGKONG RESOURCES.

The inaugural meeting of the Committee appointed to enquire into the economic resources of the Colony was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Council Chamber, H.E. the Governor being present. The Committee is composed as follows: Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., chairman, Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, deputy chairman, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. J. Parr, D. K. Moss, Ross Thomson, A. Beattie, Chan Harr, Chan Shui San, R. M. Dyer, A. Gibson, and J. Ried and C. M. W. Reynolds, secretary.

Addressing the meeting, His Excellency said he wanted to give them some of his experiences of a similar committee which he started in Ceylon in 1905 and which was still sitting. On that committee they excluded agriculture and recognised from the very beginning that if they were going to present a valuable report on the whole of the economic possibilities of the country they should have one Committee for each subject and bring their report at intervals. They also decided in Ceylon to divide the committee into sub-committees dealing with the separate departments of the work. For instance they had one committee dealing with industries, another with home industry, another with mining, and so on. The result was that they were able to do a considerable amount of work and at intervals of about six months they issued reports of what had been done. If they had not done that they would have had to have waited for years before they got any reports whatever. Those were the two things which from his own experience he knew they would find invaluable. He did not desire to dictate to them. Now the commission was in their hands if they wanted to add to the committee in any way they must let him know and it would be done. But he would give them one word of warning. "Do not try to get everybody on the committee who knows everything about everything because you will not get anybody there at all. The most desirable thing in his opinion was to get experienced men to come before them as witnesses. That was all he had to say and anything he could do for them at any time he would be only too glad to do. He now left the committee in the hands of its chairman; the Hon. Sir Paul Chater.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater speaking as to how they should proceed said as they were all business men the best thing to do would be to arrange for the meetings to be held on afternoons. It was then agreed that the next meeting should be held on Thursday at 5 p.m. at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hon. Mr. Johnston asked whether the question of income tax would come under the consideration of the Commission. The Chairman replied that he did not think so.

## A CONVICTION REST INDED.

A Chinese boy was convicted last week on a charge of writing Chinese characters on a wall in Seymour Road, urging his compatriots to boycott the large Chinese department stores, styling them the "enemies of his country," and fined \$10. The boy was again before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Addressing the boy, his Worship said that since convicting him, his attention

## GOLF.

## INTERESTING MATCH AT KOWLOON.

The Kowloon Cricket Club golf match "England versus Scotland," played over King's Park course yesterday, proved to be one of the most enjoyable fixtures on record. The day could not be said to have been ideal for golf, for there was a fairly stiff wind and the course was somewhat contested.

Mr. G. H. May and Mr. G. Duncan, who captained the English and Scottish respectively, turned up appropriately attired; Mr. May in a cerise sweater with the red and white roses and Mr. Duncan in kilts. In the morning singles were played and after a hard contest, Scotland finished one up. In the afternoon foursomes were played and the English made a

## THE SCORES.

	SINGLES, FOURS.		
	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	
G. H. May .....	9 v.	E S	
H. Overy .....	9 v.	G. Duncan .....	8 0 1
H. W. Page .....	16 v.	D. Smith .....	8 0 1
W. T. Elson .....	12 v.	G. W. Gibson .....	9 1 0
J. Parkes .....	12 v.	J. Hyde .....	9 1 0
Dr. O. Woodman .....	9 v.	D. G. Nicoll .....	9 1 0
G. W. Avenell .....	14 v.	J. S. McIntosh .....	12 1 0
R. J. Dixon .....	16 v.	J. C. Fletcher .....	8 0 1
A. O. Brown .....	14 v.	D. Neilson .....	20 0 1
H. E. Stevens .....	14 v.	G. Gerrard .....	16 0 1
W. J. Edwards .....	18 v.	D. Ritchie .....	14 0 1
J. H. Donnithorne .....	16 v.	J. A. Moi .....	0 1
J. P. Robinson .....	14 v.	J. Gibson .....	16 1 0
J. V. Braga .....	15 v.	D. Harvey .....	16 1 0
W. R. Oswald .....	24 v.	R. V. Cameron .....	16 1 0
E. J. Edwards .....	14 v.	C. A. Atkinson .....	18 0 1
F. W. Richmond .....	16 v.	A. W. E. Davidson .....	16 1 0
Total.....	11 pts.	J. McCubbin .....	16 0 1
			— 1 8 9 3 6
		Total.....	15 pts.

## ARMS CASE.

## HINTS ON TRAINING.

Mr. C. F. Mason this morning appeared for a Chinese who recently arrived from America on the s.s. "Colombia." He pleaded "guilty" to a charge of possession of an automatic pistol and 79 rounds of ammunition which were found in his trunk, but denied guilty knowledge.

Mr. Wood said he would take the plea for one of "not guilty."

Proceeding, Mr. Mason said his client was well-to-do in America where he owned a piece goods business valued at \$25,000. The trunk was given to him by a cousin to take to relatives in China. He did not know the contents of the trunk.

After the defendant had gone into the witness box and corroborated counsel's statement to the effect that the trunk was given him by a friend in Ecuador to take to relatives in China, and he was ignorant of its contents, Mr. Mason submitted that his client had been very straightforward in his evidence. Beyond the fact that his client had committed a technical offence his Worship had no evidence to convict him.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 and ordered the contraband to be confiscated.

Mr. M. H. Turner this morning appeared for the Chinese living at No. 102 Canton Road, Yau Ma Tei, who was remanded by Mr. Wood on a charge of possession of a Winchester rifle.

Counsel said he had been instructed to defend the case only a few minutes ago, and he would like a remand.

His Worship fixed the hearing of the case for Wednesday afternoon, allowing bail in the sum of \$100.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[By Arrangement with the *Wah Tsai Yat Po*.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.—Tun Ki Sui informs an interviewer that he favours direct negotiation with Japan regarding the Shantung business.

Luk Ching Cheung arrived at Peking, on the 24 inst. He, with some other important persons, was a guest of Chu Sai Cheung, who had invited him to dinner. President Chu proposes that in dealing with the Shantung case opinions from the various provincial authorities should be collected and submitted to Luk Ching Cheung for decision.

"A country without external assistance" said the President "is hardly able to get full satisfaction from a power at dispute with her."

The date fixed for the closing of the new Parliament is Feb. 1.

Passengers from the wrecked steamer "China" are arriving at Shanghai in three batches; the first lot is expected here to-day.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has again been reminded by the Japanese Minister at Peking that the Shantung case should be proceeded with. If China does not want to accept a settlement he asks whether China is going to let Japan have a free hand in Tsingtao. The Minister of Foreign Affairs promised an answer in a few days.

It is reported that Luk Ching Cheung was not in high spirits when he arrived at Shanghai. He is said to be ill and an immediate resumption of his official duties is not possible.

brave effort to retrieve their position but were unable to do so as some of their opponents were playing at the top of their form and the game resulted in Scotland being three up, thus giving the whole match to Scotland, four up, the points being Scotland 15 and England 11.

After the morning play a tiffin was given in the K.C.C. club house. In proposing the health of the two Captains, Mr. D. G. Nicoll said he thought it had been one of the most successful games. In fact they had never had such an enjoyable game. He had to thank Messrs. May and Duncan who were assisted by Mr. Overy, for the able manner in which the match had been organized and carried out.

Messrs May and Duncan duly responded.

Mr. May then proposed the health of the Guests, to which Mr. J. Mannix ably responded.

## THE SCORES.

## SINGLES, FOURS.

	SCOTLAND	ENGLAND	
G. H. May .....	9 v.	G. Duncan .....	8 0 1
H. Overy .....	9 v.	D. Smith .....	8 0 1
H. W. Page .....	16 v.	G. W. Gibson .....	9 1 0
W. T. Elson .....	12 v.	J. Hyde .....	9 1 0
J. Parkes .....	12 v.	D. G. Nicoll .....	9 1 0
Dr. O. Woodman .....	9 v.	J. S. McIntosh .....	12 1 0
G. W. Avenell .....	14 v.	J. C. Fletcher .....	8 0 1
R. J. Dixon .....	16 v.	D. Neilson .....	20 0 1
A. O. Brown .....	14 v.	G. Gerrard .....	16 0 1
H. E. Stevens .....	14 v.	D. Ritchie .....	14 0 1
W. J. Edwards .....	18 v.	J. A. Moi .....	0 1
J. H. Donnithorne .....	16 v.	J. Gibson .....	16 1 0
J. P. Robinson .....	14 v.	D. Harvey .....	16 1 0
J. V. Braga .....	15 v.	R. V. Cameron .....	16 1 0
W. R. Oswald .....	24 v.	C. A. Atkinson .....	18 0 1
E. J. Edwards .....	14 v.	A. W. E. Davidson .....	16 1 0
F. W. Richmond .....	16 v.	J. McCubbin .....	16 0 1
Total.....	11 pts.	Total.....	15 pts.

## MACAO AND AVIATION.

Camoens, the famous Portuguese poet who expounded new thought and advanced ideas and whose poetry inspired him to fly to this place of refuge from oppression in his home country, could he but speak from the tomb would say to aviation, "You have given to the world wings to fly from oppression caused by adhering to worn out ideas."

On this isle of the Poet's exile has been born what promises to be one of the largest Aerial operating concerns in the Far East which has been properly named the Far Aviation Company.

Mr. C. E. W. Ricou a leading citizen and business man of Macao, owner of the electric lighting plant and interested in the development of one of the most progressive points on the China Sea, received the Commission Organizing The First Aerial Derby Around The World on their arrival here to-day and discussed with them at his beautiful home the great advantages it would be to Macao to have an aerial service and informed members of the Commission the work he has already done in the direction of installing the desired service.

The Far East Aviation Company has ordered to Macao seven planes, and ten American Pilots and mechanics and more will be added to the staff as soon as they can be secured. Mr. Ricou organized the Company and is the leading spirit in putting it into operation, having an office at Hongkong where in connection with Hongkong citizens the policy of the Company is to be executed.

The routes of flight planned for the present are as follows:

Between Macao and Hongkong 30 miles, present time transportation boat four hours, time estimated by air 30 minutes.

Between Hongkong and Canton 65 miles, present time transportation rail four hours, time estimated by air 60 minutes.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai 816 miles, present time transportation two and half days, time estimated by air 12 hours.

Many important cities are on these routes and the flying boat will be used exclusively although there are good field landings at Shanghai and Canton and one can be established at Kowloon opposite Hongkong.

Mr. Ricou is an expert aviator and was in charge of aviation in Indo-China during the war, being located at Saigon.

While it is not probable at present Macao may not be represented in the Aerial Derby Around the World, the Colony is quite likely to be a stopping place for aviators travelling east or west and to encourage the good work in aviation going on the Commission appointed.

Mr. C. E. W. Ricou their Special Commissioner for Macao assured the Commission his hearty co-operation in assisting in the organization and in conducting the Derby.

Mr. Ricou presented the Commission to His Excellency Governor Correia da Silva who received them in the palace.

Governor Correia de Silva was formerly Admiral in charge of the Naval station in the Azores.

The Governor welcomed the Commission to the Colony and expressed a desire to know more of their work which he had read about through the columns of the press.

Details of the route of the Derby, its object, and benefit to the world were made known to His Excellency who approved the work of the Commission and appreciated its great value to the Colony the establishing of an aerial service would produce.

He hoped the Commission would visit his native Country Portugal and inform the people the progress the Commission had made in the organization of the Derby assuring them that the Portuguese people would give a strong support to the movement.

He thanked the Commission for calling and said if he could be of any assistance he hoped his services would be speedily commanded, and that some time in the near future he hoped to travel by the air service from Macao to his capital city Lisbon in Portugal.

Macao is the pioneer settlement in the Far East and dates back to 1557, a wide awake progressive Colony and worthy of a visit from travellers. A new hotel would offer additional inducements to visitors who would prolong their stay did ample accommodations exist.

While the Commission were presented to His Excellency Low Yuk Lin (L.L.D.) formerly Minister from China to the Court of St. James, and to his daughter Miss Lin who was educated in Boston. Dr. Lin is now Salt Commissioner at Canton and said the Cantonese were much interested in aviation and that a warm welcome awaited the Commission on their arrival there.

The movements of the Commission were well-known at Canton, and it is quite probable an Aero Club will be formed in that city, which will be the third club organized in China.

The Commission also met Captain D. K. Wahl and Mr. Luther Nelson prominent residents of Canton who are interested in Aviation.

The next stopping place of the Com-

## MURDER ON THE "TAIKI MARU" THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

The report of the directors to be presented at the first ordinary yearly meeting of the Company to be held at the Company's registered office, No. 2, Queen's Road Central on Saturday, 7 February, reads—

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the profit and loss account for the year ending December 31, 1919, together with the balance sheet at that date.

## ACCOUNTS.

The profit for the year after deducting all expenses amounts to \$370,268.68 which your Directors propose to deal with as follows:	
To pay a dividend of 6 per cent. on the paid up Capital absorbing \$120,000.00	
To pay a Bonus to Directors, Holders of Founder's Shares and Staff ..... 37,540.30	
To write off Organization Expenses ..... 7,003.74	
To Transfer to Reserve Fund ..... 200,000.00	
To carry forward ..... 5,724.64	
	\$370,268.68

## DIRECTORS.

The Directors have to record with deep regret the death of the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming, which took place on December 11, 1919.

In accordance with the articles of association Messrs. Fung Ping Shan, P. K. Kwok and Ng Chang Luk now retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Set and Fleming, who retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

## PONG WAI TING, Chairman.

Hongkong, January 20, 1920.

## LIABILITIES.

Capital—20,000 shares of \$100 each fully paid ..... 2,000,000.00	
Current Deposits ..... 2,019,467.78	
Fixed Deposits ..... 1,997,309.75	
Agencies ..... 271,406.37	
Liabilities on Account of Customers as Per Contra ..... 138,185.03	
Profit and Loss A/c ..... 370,268.68	
	\$6,796,637.61

## ASSETS.

Cash in Hand ..... \$555,662.06
Cash at Bankers ..... 525,237.11
Time Loans to Bankers ..... \$656,410.26
Loans Receivable ..... 2,493,774.20
Current Accounts

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1920.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA  
APCAR AND  
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST  
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.  
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED  
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Portkota (India)	Destination
"SOMALI"	6,700	6th Feb.	MARSEILLES & LONDON direct.
"NAGIYA"	7,000	7th Feb.	MARSEILLES & London direct.
"DILWARA"	5,100	16th Feb.	Streets, Ceylon, Bombay.
"KASBIR"	5,000	16th Mar.	MARSEILLES & London via Ceylon.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Portkota (India)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,400	28th Jan.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Portkota (India)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	4th Feb.	Callao at Manila.
"EASTERN"	4,000	5th Feb.	Sundakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Portkota (India)	Destination
"TOKA"	6,317	26th Jan.	Kobe.
"DILWARA"	6,904	4th Feb.	Shanghai.
"TAKADA"	7,100	6th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,600	7th Feb.	Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	6,000	11th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their B.I.O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
Fees will be charged with Electric Fare free of charge.  
Fees will be charged with Electric Fare free of charge.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
Passengers tranship at Colombo to Manilla.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Rates, Handbook, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 22 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

**N. Y. K.**  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ..... Wednesday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.  
KASHIMA MARU ..... Sunday, 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.  
FUSHIMI MARU ..... Wednesday, 17th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU ..... Monday, 26th January, at Noon.  
KAMO MARU ..... Friday, 6th February, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYAMA MARU ..... Wednesday, 4th February.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ..... Monday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murno, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TAJIMA MARU ..... Beginning of March.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

HAKATA MARU ..... End of February.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

NAGANO MARU ..... Monday, 28th January.

TENSHIN MARU ..... End of January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU ..... End of January.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ..... Saturday, 21st February, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIMPO MARU ..... Saturday, 31st January.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ..... Thursday, 6th February, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

TELEPHONE NO. 102 &amp; 203.

I. S. YASUDA, Manager.

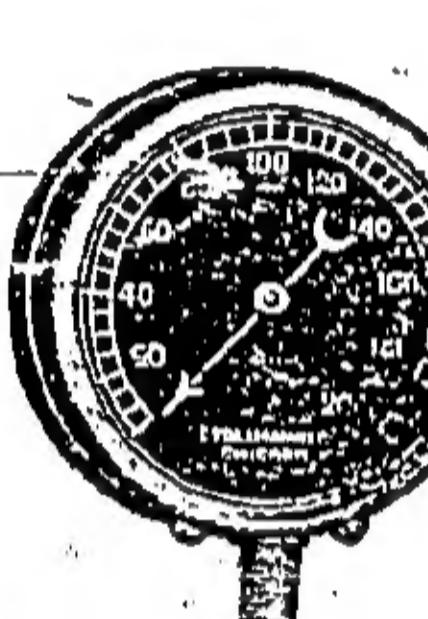
## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR PARTIES APPOINTED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th January.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Perseus Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd February.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 28th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	China Mail	The China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 31st January.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver	Icona	The Admiral Line	About 4th Feb.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Aster Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	On 15th February.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Sawa Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th February.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Monteagle	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 18th March.
New York via sea	Empress of Japan	Dowell & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd January.
Australian Ports via Manila	Egyptian Castle	Butterfield & Swire The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 18th Jan.
New York via Panama	Nikko Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	End of Jan.
Australian Ports via Japan	Superior	Butterfield & Swire The Bank Line, Ltd.	End of Jan.
New York via Panama	Montague	Dowell & Co., Ltd.	About 20th Feb.
Portland	St. Andrew	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st Feb., at 11 a.m.
New York via Panama	Tango Maru	P. & O.R.I. & A.L.	On 25th Jan.
London	Tean	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th Jan.
London via Swatow and Amoy	Scylla Maru	Batesfield & Swire	On 29th Jan., Noon.
Calcutta via Swatow & Rangoon	Calypso Maru	Japan-China-Japan Line	End of January.
Singapore, Penang & Batavia	Osiris Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	On 18th Jan.
Kuching via Penang and Amoy	Odysseus Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	On 20th Jan., at 10 a.m.
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Osiris Maru	Dowell & Co., Ltd.	On 31st Jan.
Swatow, Amoy & Fuzhou	Odysseus Maru	The Bank Line, Ltd.	Middle of January.
London	St. Francis	Oriental Steamship Co.	Beginning of February.
London and Colombo	Atala Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	On 26th Jan., at Noon.
London and Antwerp	Inaba Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	End of February.
London via S'pore, Jang & Cbo &c.	Inaba Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	On 1st Feb.
Malta, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Cyrene Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	On 26th Jan., at Noon.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Osiris Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	On 1st Feb.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Osiris Maru	Oriental Steamship Co.	On 26th January.

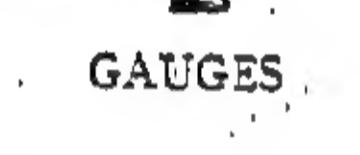
Find out your piston troubles  
by using one of these  
testers.



COMPRESSOMETER



Pressure gauges for all  
purposes.



GAUGES

Manufacturers' Representative

## UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

OFFICE and SHOWROOMS: 13, Chater Road.

**P. & O. BRITISH INDIA;  
APCAR AND  
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
LINES!**

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,  
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS  
AND LONDON.Through B.C. of London Grand for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL  
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

U.S. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA &amp; PHILIPPINES.

For SEATTLE &amp; VANCOUVER.

"DELIGHT".

"WEST LIVIS" late Jan.

"COLORADO SPRINGS" Early Feb.

"West Kelvin," "West Hemphill," "West Lion," "Western Glen," "Hawkesfield,"

"Devonite," "Editor," "Stanley," "Elkhorn," "West Cactus," "West Segevia," "West Lipis," "Brave," "Vinta."

Arrivals to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B.C.'s agents to all overland points in

U. S. and Canada.

Agents will be received at this Office until 12 Noon the day before sailing.

The contents and value of all packages

are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates,

etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO.,

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1920.

A. KWAI &amp; CO., 13, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandlers, Coal Merchants,

Gull-Makers, General Storekeepers

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Soap and Soda Manufacturers

Cable add. "AKWAI". Tel. No. 188.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

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Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Mihi,

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Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1890.

**ENGLISH PATENT LEATHER  
DANCING PUMPS and SHOES**  
in all sizes and fittings.

Owing to these arriving late in the season  
we are offering the whole lot at a special  
price for one week only.

**\$9.00 per pair.**

**MACKINTOSH**  
& CO., LTD.  
Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road. Telephone 29.

**EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

**MR. ASQUITH ATTACKS COALITION.**

London, January 24th.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Cambridge, recalled that forty years ago there were only two parties. Now the Labour Party was the most formidable rival. He said that Lord Haldane's magnificent and unparalleled service to the country in the greatest crisis in its history would be vindicated by time before long. He was of opinion that the heaviest indictment against the Coalition Government was that while the Peace Conference was redistributing territories, repartitioning maps and imposing here, there and everywhere among our foes enemies intolerable and impossible burdens, it made no serious or sustained attempt to secure even the foundation of the possibilities of a peace with Russia. The Coalition's Russian policy was ill-inspired and mistaken from the first. Such a large community of Russias must decide for itself, whether right or wrong, whether for ill or good, its own form of government.

Now, at last, the Government apparently had settled on a policy, namely, the refusal to inquire. Could there be a better illustration of the drawbacks of a Coalition Government than this zigzag series of compromises, improvisations, accommodations, insincerities and inconsistencies?

Dealing with Home Rule, Mr. Asquith said it was impossible to govern Ireland with coercion in the one hand and conciliation in the other. The only way Ireland could be made loyal to the Empire was to apply the principles of the League of Nations, giving to the Irish people, in a most complete and a most uncompromising form, control over their own affairs.

Mr. Asquith said that the Anti-Dumping Bill, not only violated all the fundamental principles of Free Trade, but the fundamental principles of Liberalism. But for a Liberal Government, of which he had been the head, we should have had no enfranchised democracy; we should have had a greatly restricted and monopolised trade, and we should have had Labour still at the mercy of capital. It was by following the principles of the Liberal Party and this alone that we could secure for the country a destiny worthy of its past.—(Applause).

**FRENCH POLICY.**

Paris, January 23rd.

M. Millerand, in a ministerial declaration which was read this afternoon in the Chamber and the Senate, emphasised that in order to obtain legitimate benefits from victory it was necessary neither to make less effort nor to display less denial than were required to obtain victory. The era of sacrifices and restrictions had by no means come to an end. The duty of citizens could be summed up in four words: "Produce more, consume less." The Government's principal concern must be to find sources of taxation without discouraging the spirit of enterprise. He contended that it was morally just that war profits should be particularly heavily hit. Finance would not permit the State assumption of exclusive exploitation of the national wealth. The Government proposed a forum for providing for co-operation between private initiative and the State.

The Government's Labour policy was to guarantee to labour a legitimate share of the profits as well as organisation of the conditions, and seek to prevent or settle disputes by means of arbitration. The Government would leave nothing undone to strengthen the League of Nations, but it would be unpardonable frivolity to trust to the promises of the future for safeguarding the reparation to which France was entitled. One of the first problems would be a new organisation of the military and naval forces in which economic considerations should be given due recognition. The duration of service, The Treaty of Versailles which would be carried out with unshakable firmness, involved the close and cordial maintenance of the alliances which had saved the world.

France was determined to maintain relations of confidence and friendship with the smaller Powers. She would not forget it was her duty to guarantee respect for stipulations to them which should contribute to the maintenance of peace.

**AMERICAN FUNDS FOR IRELAND.**

New York, Jan. 19.

Paris, January 19th.

Presiding at a meeting at Lexington Opera House, De Valera, the Irish Sinn Fein leader, read a letter from Mr. Smith, the Governor, wishing success to the Irish Republic. It was announced that \$2,500,000 has been subscribed in New York to the Irish loan.

"WALLA WALLA" Launches at Blake Pier. Night and day service.

**WEEK END SPORTS.**

**FOOTBALL.**

HONGKONG F.C., 2; H.M.S.  
"AMBROSE," 0.

A team representing the Hongkong Football Club, met and defeated, on the Club ground on Saturday, a team drawn from H.M.S. "Ambrose," in a friendly match, to the tune of two goals to nil.

The Club fielded a fairly strong side with Clark of the Police partnering Tonkin at back, whilst Hamilton on the right extreme, had "Teddy" Neal as his inside partner. Neal proved to be a good addition to the Club team. He fed his wing well, and was the initiator of many good incursions by the Club forwards.

The match opened fast with the sailors attacking with keen determination. The good work of Tonkin and Clark, and of Raitton at centre half however, prevented them from being any too dangerous. Early in the game, the Club showed their superiority by taking the ball into the sailors' territory after Tonkin had cleared, and kept it there for quite a spell, giving the defence a hot time, but unfortunately, they were unable to find the net and after a full five minutes' defensive work, the defenders were again able to breathe freely, the right back clearing with a hefty kick to midfield. The sailors did not keep the ball long before Raitton got possession of it and passed to Neal who after a short run passed to Hamilton who running it down the line at a fast pace, centered to Reichelmann. Zeverlin and Boysen worked hard for an equalizer, but Jackson and Wheeler gave them no chance, robbing them and kicking to midfield every time they got within shooting range. At half time, the score sheet read one goal to nil in favour of Kowloon.

Kowloon was our goal getting from the opening whistle in the second half, and swarmed their enemies' territory with such vigour that it seemed impossible that the citadel would survive the attack, but Gerrard came to the rescue and cleared. The ball was brought back however, and it remained in front of goal for a long time. During a melee, in which fully twenty men participated, Kowloon found the net. Their third goal came a few minutes later in the same fashion. The crowd of players was so dense in front of goal during these melees, that it was impossible to ascertain who were responsible for the scores. The Club made gigantic efforts to reduce the lead after this, and were soon successful in finding the net. Boysen sending in a swift shot at close quarters, which Hyder could not be blamed for not saving. Not wishing to allow the Club to reduce the lead so easily, Kowloon dashed away and once more found the net. Knight shooting at close range after the ball had travelled to Taylor, Rasmussen and Tatam in quick succession. The final whistle found Kowloon winners by four goals to one.

NAVY RESERVES, 6; SOUTH CHINA "B," 0.

Saturday proved to be an "off day" for the Navy Reserves when they defeated South China "B" to the tune of six goals to nil. The sailors did not have to stretch themselves to get their goals. They did what they liked, and put the ball into the net whenever they felt so inclined. Play did not become interesting until the second moiety when the Chinese changed their goal-keeper. It was then that the sailors found difficulty scoring, for this man seemed to know his work well. Perhaps had the Chinese played him "between the sticks" from the start they would not have suffered such a crushing defeat. The fact that the Chinese were unable to reply with a single goal to their credit spoke well for the clever defence put up by the sailors' goalies, what time the Chinese got into enemy territory, which was very rare, as they were always kept busy defending their own citadel. The following day was a friendly match between the sailors' goalies: Innes, McCarthy (2), Cobb, Chelaw and Brant.

SOUTH CHINA, 3; ROYAL ENGINEERS, 1.

The Chinese had a red letter day on Saturday when they met the Royal Engineers in a friendly match on the Military ground and defeated them by three goals to one.

The match started very evenly with the sappers who had the services of a couple of Wiltshire men, attacking from the kick off, but their shooting was faulty, and they could not find the net. After a spell during which the Chinese did not come up to their usual form, the latter got into their strides and were soon invading the sappers' territory by means of their well known long passes, which have now become a feature in football when associated with the Chinese. Soon they were awarded for their brilliant play by their centre forward finding the net from a well timed centre pass from the right winger. They did not assume the lead for long however, for after a spell at midfield, the sappers ran the ball down to the enemy territory where their right inside man equalized with a very good shot. At half time the score sheet read one all.

At the resumption, both sides went out to assume the lead, and some very brilliant play by the Chinese, which richly deserved the applause of their supporters, was witnessed. The sappers had two good opportunities of scoring, but they were excited when in front of goal and shot wide. The Chinese again resorted to their long passes, but the sappers' defence was getting used to this style of play, and cleared with convincing accuracy. Play remained even and exciting, with

both sides making occasional breakaways which resulted in sorry disappointment, until when there were about five more minutes to go, the Chinese achieved what was considered the impossible, by finding the net twice in quick succession. On the first occasion, their right winger drew the goalie by a clever piece of tricky play and then passed the ball to his inside man who shot into an empty goal. The second goal came immediately afterwards from their left wing man who sent in an oblique shot which just skimmed the cross bar and slipped into the net. The final whistle found the Chinese the lucky winners of a very hard fought match, by the only goal scored.

they were always keeping the ball in Chinese territory, they were unable to find the net, as the backs were too watchful for them, and pounced to the ball whenever the United's forwards showed least sign of indecision. The final whistle found the Chinese rather the lucky winners of a very hard fought match, by the only goal scored.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL SHIELD.

SATURDAY'S DRAW.

The following was the result of the draw for the first round of the Football Shield Competition:

South China, bye; H.M.S. "Hawkins," bye; H.M.S. "Ambrose," bye; St. Joseph's, bye; H.M.S. "Tamar," bye; and Hongkong, F.C., bye.

The following matches will be played this coming week end: H.M.S. "Carlisle" v. H.K. Police; and Kowloon F.C. v. H.M.S. "Cædmon."

As in former years, the competition will be decided by what is known as the "knock out" system.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. STAFF AND DEP'TS.

This match ended in a narrow win for Civil Service. Scores:

CIVIL SERVICE.

Lieut. Clauson, Lieut. Larkcom, Capt. Murray, and Sgt. Jacobson, did not bat.

**DAIRY FARM NEWS.**

**OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT**

Can supply all your requirements in Australian and Local Meats

RABBITS, HARES, HAMS, BACON,  
SAUSAGES, CORNED BEEF & PORK,  
etc., etc.

**OUR THIS WEEK'S SPECIALITY**  
**OXFORD SAUSAGES**  
TRY THEM!

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

**THEFTS FROM GRAVES.**

A Chinese who said his profession was that of a rag picker, was this morning charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the theft of four flower vases from graves in the Protestant Cemetery and pleaded "not guilty."

A gave-digger gave evidence that he saw the defendant take one of the vases (produced) from a grave. Inspector Allan of the Sanitary Board said that a lot of these thefts had been going on lately and this was the first occasion in which they had succeeded in catching the culprit.

Insp. Gerard said that he missed an artificial wreath from his son's grave sometime ago.

Continuing, Mr. Allan said that one of the vases (produced) was removed from Mr. Gerrard's son's grave whilst another, the duplicate of which was left behind, was stolen from Mr. Ah Wee's grave.

His Worship passed sentence of three months' hard labour remarking that articles left on graves in the Cemetery were considered to be Government property.

**WEDDING.**

**LOVEGROVE-FREEMAN.**

The marriage took place at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday morning of Lieut. C. G. Lovegrove, R.G.A., son of Mr. J. W. Lovegrove, of London, and Miss M. A. Freeman, who recently arrived in the Colony from Home. The service was conducted by the Rev. M. W. Shewell, Chaplain to the Forces. The bride was given away by Lieut.-Col. W. Loring, C.R.A., and Lieut. C. Morgan, R.G.A., acted as best man. A reception was afterwards held at the R.A. Mess, Bowen Road.

**POLICE.**

T. Matthews, c Cheb, b Saye..... 2  
W. Hollands, c and b Pun..... 23  
A. L. C. Taylor, c and b Pun..... 15  
C. F. Alexander, c Basto, b Cheb, b Pun..... 24  
C. J. Kelly, b Pun..... 6  
W. Cooper, c On, b Pun..... 15

A reception was afterwards held at the R.A. Mess, Bowen Road.

Total ..... 10

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.  
Drew ..... 13 4 38 2  
Matthews ..... 10 3 32 1  
Bryant ..... 10 1 46 2  
Archard ..... 8 1 35 3  
Capt. Beaver, b Bryan ..... 25  
Capt. Cooper, c Hake, b Drew ..... 33  
Capt. Holdman, not out ..... 18  
Capt. Bleckley, b Archard ..... 20  
R. Purton, not out ..... 6  
Extras ..... 11

Total (for 8 wks. declared) ..... 168

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.  
Drew ..... 13 4 38 2  
Matthews ..... 10 3 32 1  
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Archard ..... 8 1 35 3  
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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Seafar's Service to the China Mail.)  
SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The Times, in a leader, points out that all foreign missionary societies are seriously hampered by the high cost of living, and also have to contend against an abnormal rate of exchange. The additional cost to societies in India and China through loss of exchange alone is over £400,000. To this must be added the advance in expenses of expenditure, with the result that the possibility is that the societies, instead of embarking on a generous forward movement, may have to curtail or even abandon activities in schools, hospitals and dispensaries; a possibility which creates a situation calling for the most earnest consideration not only of societies but of the public.

## WHY AMERICA WITHDRAWS TROOPS FROM SIBERIA.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.  
The Government's Note to Japan, concerning its decision to withdraw American troops from Siberia, states that the reinforcement of troops is impracticable, and the maintenance of the *sister quo* might involve the Government in an undertaking so indefinite as to be inadvisable. The Government regards the necessity of the decision because it seems to mark an end, at least temporarily, of the co-operative effort of Japan and the United States to assist the Russian people, which has already been a less important result than would give a promise for the future. The Government does not relinquish in the least its deep interest in the political and economic fate of the people of Siberia, nor its purpose to co-operate with Japan in the most frank and most friendly manner in all practical plans for the political and economic rehabilitation of Russia.

## AMERICAN SHIPMENT OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, January 18th.  
2,000 ounces of silver has been shipped to China.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 26th.  
The death is announced of Admiral John McCrae, Chinese Mandarin of the highest class, who was Inspector-General of the Chinese Fleet in the China-Japanese War when his flag-ship *Tsing Yuen* was torpedoed.

## AMERICAN STEAMER LOST.

COPENHAGEN, January 26th.  
The American steamer *Varollo* was wrecked off Cattegat. It is presumed she struck a mine. There is only one survivor out of crew of fifty and thirty-eight Chinese.

## RUSSIAN TRADING AGREEMENT.

PARIS, January 26th.  
The Vice-President of the Russian Co-operative Union, who negotiated the Russian Trade Agreement with the Supreme Council, explains that the agreement has no political character. The Union was organised in 1917 and comprises 500 unions of 50,000 local societies having a membership of twenty-five millions. It operates throughout the whole of Bolshevik and Non-Bolshevik Russia. He declares that Russia possesses record stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle, and flax, whereas Russia wants agricultural implements, cloth tissues, shoes, locomotives, automobiles, and medical supplies. Furthermore the Allies must provide tonnage owing to the disappearance of Russia's tonnage. All exchange of commodities will be arranged through the Co-operative Union which will buy direct from the peasants.

In connection with the decision of the Supreme Council to open trade relations with Russia it is pointed out that before the war a considerable part of British imports came from Russia. Great Britain annually imported from Russia 450,000 tons of wheat, 53 per cent. of her eggs, and huge quantities of butter and other essential commodities. The Food Controller recently sent Mr. Lloyd George a letter advocating a re-opening of trade relations with Russia as he believed the supplies obtainable there would materially affect the cost of living in England.

## CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

## THEATRE ROYAL RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

## TO-NIGHT RIGOLETTO

One of the most famous Grand Operas. The whole cast will appear in this Opera.

TUESDAY, 27th January.  
PAGLIACCI & CAVALIERIA.

## RUSTICANA.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST  
WEDNESDAY, 28th January.

## LA BOHEME.

Booking is open at MONTREUX'S.

Owing to shipping delay the Company will extend its season until 28th January.

## WEATHER REPORT.

January 26th 12A. 32m.—No return from Vladivostok, Shanghai, Japan or Indo-China. Apparently pressure has decreased over the who's of China. It is nearly stationary over the Philipines.

The anticyclone has moved eastward. The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Swatow. It has probably moderated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches against an average of 1.02 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on January 27th, 1920.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,  
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 26, 1920.—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Buoyancy at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nenrro	9A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hakodate	10A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokio	11A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Souchi	12A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	1A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	2A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okinawa	3A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amakiri	4A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suin Island	5A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weihaiwei	6A.	30.14	34.98	82%	E	2	5
Hankow	7A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changsha	8A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shanghai	9A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gutefiff	10A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sharp Pk.	11A.	30.02	26.81	W	1	b	-
Amy	12A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swatow	1A.	30.08	55.74	W	1	o	-
Taichow	2A.	30.11	33.87	E	2	o	-
Taidui	3A.	30.10	32	N	2	o	-
Taiwan	4A.	30.08	32	N	2	o	-
Kaohsiung	5A.	30.05	32	N	2	o	-
Fuscia	6A.	30.07	32	N	2	o	-
Anton	7A.	30.05	30.92	N	2	o	-
Hongkong	8A.	30.02	30.74	N	2	o	-
Macao	9A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wuchow	10A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakhoi	11A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hochow	12A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phuhsien	1A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kourane	2A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.S.James	3A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aparsi	4A.	29.89	66.9	N	2	o	-
Dagupan	5A.	29.95	68.88	N	2	o	-
Manila	6A.	29.94	75.83	N	2	o	-
Legaspi	7A.	29.93	72.43	N	2	o	-
Iloilo	8A.	29.91	72.88	N	2	o	-
Surigao	9A.	29.91	73.92	N	2	o	-
Guam	10A.	29.69	-	-	-	-	-
Lebuau	11A.	-	-	-	-	-	-

T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 26, 1920.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 22 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

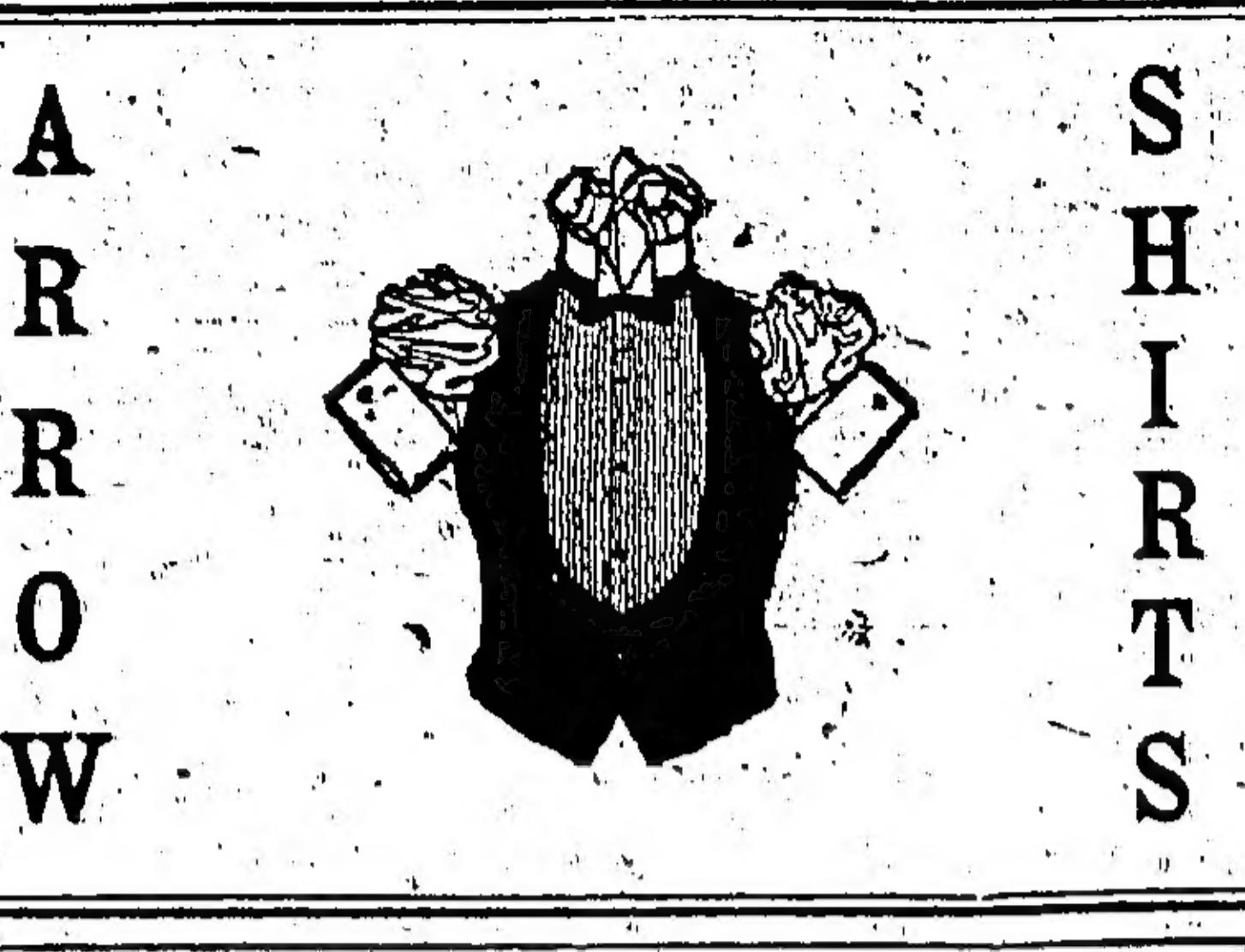
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c fetches cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h half lightning, o overcast passing showers, s squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v dew, w wet.

7. RAIN IN INCHES, tenths and hundredths.

8. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c fetches cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h half lightning, o overcast passing showers, s squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v dew, w wet.

9. BEAONSFIELD ARCADE.

## NOTICES.



## POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

An agreement has been entered into between the Post Office of China and Hongkong for an exchange of insured letters. The medium of insurance is the Yuan currency and the maximum amount for which a letter may be insured is 300 francs.

A telegram has been received from the G.P.O. London stating that there are no restrictions on the importation of sugar by air post into the United Kingdom, and that no parcels of sugar recently sent from Hongkong have been confiscated.

Attention is again directed to the necessity for more adequate packing of parcels addressed to United Kingdom. All parcels insured and ordinary to and from United Kingdom are now forwarded in bags and very careful packing is necessary to ensure safe transmission.

A direct exchange of Money Orders with the Republic of China has come into operation since the 1st January, 1920.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been resumed since the 1st Jan., 1920.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 8 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## INWARD MAIL.

TUESDAY, January 27.

Europe via NEGRASAM—Per MUNGAS-TER CASTLE.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

Shanghai—Per CHENAN.

FRIDAY, January 30.

Straits and Calcutta—Per SHIMPO MARU.

Bombay—Per TAMA MARU.

## OUTWARD MAIL.

MONDAY, January 26.

\*Swatow—Shanghai and North China—Per HANGSANG, 6 p.m.

Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per KAIPING, 6 p.m.

Holmwood—\*Pakhoi—Per KAM TING, 6 p.m.

Port Bayard—Per CHUEN ON, 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per HWAH KUN, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 27.

\*Swatow and Bangkok—Per PAKHOL, 8 a.m.

Macau—Per SUI LAN, 4.30 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—Per EM-PRESS OF JAPAN. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINEANG, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAG, 11 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per ATREUS, 8 p.m.

Macau—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, January 28.

Per SUI LAN, 4.30 p.m.

Straita—Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhamalki, Egypt, and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per TELAMON. Registration 9.4